THE

Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

No. 55,537—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
13th Jan.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
6th April.	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
25th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Pandoes leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 469 or Rs. 524	Rs. 743 or Rs. 831
To London by Sea...	Rs. 598 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

AGENTS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection,
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd Jan. 1912
*Castalia ...	6388	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. "
*Elysia.....	6368	A. Haig.....	24th " "
Massilia.....	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar. "
Olympia ...	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd " "
*Circassia...	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
*Castalia.....	6363	G. Mitchell.....	3rd May "
*Elysia	6384	A. Haigh.....	17th " "
Massilia.....	5091	J. Thomson.....	2nd June "

*" Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 690	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injectious
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LaClear Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, satisfasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on BritishGovt Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer, Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.

Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 8th Jan. 11 a.m. ‡ via P. D. & O. M.
Dumra ... 1695 Thurs. 11th Jan. 9 a.m. *C. M.
Linga ... 2184 Fri. 12th Jan. 6 A. M.† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 11th Jan. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 10th January, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 25th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Londaura" 3353 tons on or about 13th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
8th January, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
Polynesien	6333	..Bruno.....	..18th Jan. 1912.
Ville-de-la Ciotat	6378	...Kachenauer...	..15th Feb. 1912.
Nera	5538	...Casanova.....	..14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien.....	4148	...Cousin.....	..11th April 1912.
Armand Behic...	6385	...Gaionnet.....	.. 9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	...Rosati.....	.. 6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	...X.....	.. 4th July 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrain Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares,

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Oceanien ...	4132	.. Cousin	..28th Jan. 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	... Gaionnet...	...23rd Feb. 1912.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.
Alsert Building Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino...	4,580	Piazzoni.....	..15th Jan. 1912.
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini..	.15th Feb. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket.....	Rs. 500*	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years.....	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

* Inside Cabins Rs. 400 single, and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia 6,000	G. Belsito.....	..10th Jan. 1912.	
Capri 6,000	P. Figari.....	..10th Feb. "	

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Se and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made as ADDRESSED Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON. S. W

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. Price ... ... Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

RECOMMENDING:

THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.

I HAVE much pleasure in sending you these few lines of appreciation of the excellent way in which the ENLARGEMENT of the PHOTOS of my Children was done. I am very pleased indeed with the work, and shall not lose an opportunity of recommending your Firm to any one requiring a good and well finished Enlargement of their PHOTOS. Wishing you every success in your Business,

I am, Yours truly,
(Sd.) W. J. THOMAS.

SPECIAL FREE PHOTO OFFER.

An elegant PHOTO of yourself and Family given free to all who order an Enlargement for a Fortnight only.
A Fully Finished Permanent Bromide Enlargement, size 16×20, for Rs. 10 only.
Price-lists and samples of Art Work on application.
Terms :—Full cash in advance.

THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.,
1st Floor, Kanta Bldg., above Sutor & Co, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

FOR X'MAS SEASON.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in this article of MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in Boxes of 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 2 per box.
FRESHLY ARRIVED and now unpacked the following :—
DUTCH CHEESE BALLS in tin foil (cream de la cream) Rs. 2-14.
MUSCATEL RAISINS (Extra choice), in 3 lbs. boxes at Rs. 2.
IMPERIAL PLUMS, in 7 lbs. tin at Rs. 5-4.
FRESH MALAGA GRAPES (large size), in bulk.
Various other Brands of PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the well-known High Class Houses.
Visit our STORES early and it will pay you with the fullest satisfaction in the purchase of your Stores.

AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood. etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get "BATLIWALA'S" His experience has provided that Batliwala's beats the disease.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Ask your dealer for BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Re. 1 each or from

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.
150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED
"SHELL"?
It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET
"SHELL"
THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT

of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection :—

CLING PEACHES.
GREEN GAGE PLUMS.
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES.
APRICOTS.
BLACKBERRIES.
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 13th January, 1912, for the construction of an operating Theatre in the compound of the Old Veterinary College, at Parel. Value of work about Rs. 8,000. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned. The Superintending Engineer N. D. reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by Agents.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.
Executive Engineer Presidency.

Bombay, 4th January, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ARRANGEMENTS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS ON THE 10TH JANUARY, 1912.

IN consequence of the ARRIVAL of THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES the KING-EMPEROR and the QUEEN-EMPRESS and HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, at Victoria Terminus, on the morning of the 10th January, 1912, the usual entrance to Victoria Terminus from Hornby Road will be closed to the public from 8 a. m. to 12-30 p. m. Passengers desiring to enter the Station during this period will do so by the road leading to No. 6 Platform.

2. The Booking Office at the Main Entrance will be closed from 8 until 12-30 hours. A temporary Booking Office for First and Second Class Passengers by through Trains and for Local Passengers will be opened near No. 6 Platform. Third Class Passengers by through trains as also Local passengers will be booked from the Market End Office.

3. On the 10th January the No. 4 Up Poona-Bombay Mail Train will leave Poona at 8 hours instead of at 7 hours arriving Victoria Terminus at 12-15.

4. The following Local Trains will NOT RUN on the 10th January, 1912 :—

From Victoria Terminus.	From Kurla.	From Thana.	From Kalyan.
H.M.	H.M.	M.H.	H.M.
8-40 ... For Thana.	12-5 ... For Victoria Terminus.	10-51 ... For Victoria Terminus.	9-21 ... For Victoria Terminus.
9-20 ... For Kurla.	12-35 ... For Victoria Terminus.		
11-47 ... For Kurla.			
11-10 ... For Kalyan.			

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1912.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 11 per cent per annum and a Bonus of 2 per cent per annum both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY, the 12th instant, to registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1911.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th January, 1912.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from firms in India for the construction and delivery to the Eastern Bengal State Railway of 150 Standard (5' 6") GAUGE IRON COVERED JUTE WAGONS 27' 7" long.

2. The quotations are to be submitted for supplying and erecting materials for:—

(1) Underframes complete with axle guards and all fittings, wheels and axles, axle boxes, buffers, draw gear, bearing, safety chain, draw and buffer springs and Vacuum and hand brake fittings complete, which will be supplied by the Railway.
(2) Body iron work including doors, windows, brackets and all fittings.
(3) Body roofing.
(4) Painting and marking.

3. The wagons should be completely constructed in the Contractors' yard and delivered at Naihati free of railway freight or other transit charges.

4. Delivery of completed wagons will be required at the rate of 10 wagons per week, commencing four weeks after supply of the wheels, axles, etc., from England.

5. Copies of specifications, forms of tender and agreement and tracings with full particulars of contract can be obtained at the office of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway on payment of Rs. 100 which will be returned upon receipt of a BONAFIDE tender; but not otherwise.

6. Tenders, which must be enclosed in sealed covers, should be superscribed "Tenders for wagons for Eastern Bengal State Railway" and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Calcutta. They will be received upto the noon of the 1st February 1912.

7. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tender.

R. C. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Calcutta, the 27th Dec. 1911.

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Bombay to Delhi ...	27	30
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" " Umballa ...	32	24
" " Bareilly ...	32	35
" " Bhatinda ...	33	21
" " Ludhiana ...	34	51
" " Ferozepore ...	34	53
" " Lahore ...	36	50
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2. Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

3. Sealed tenders addressed to the Inspector General of Police at Poona will be received at his office during office hours upto the 1st February, 1912.

4. The Inspector General of Police does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. A sample pattern of the articles required can be seen and information as to the approximate number of puttees to be supplied during the contract period obtained at the Office of the Inspector General of Police at Poona on any day (holidays and Sundays excepted) between 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

(Sd.) M. KENNEDY,
Inspector General of Police.

Poona, 6th January, 1912.

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Bombay, 4th January, 1912.

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HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
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SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

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SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Chances, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ...	" 0-3

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 5-5 do.
Third Insertion	" 5-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	" 3-3 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	" 3-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Language double the above rates
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted on any length of time special contracts are made.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as set of drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, single and double almyrahs, dinner waggons, phonographs with records, iron safes, etc.

The property of a gentleman :—

A large lot of Law and Historical books and novels and science books, also office furniture such as writing tables, cupboards, bookstands, benches, clock, readingstand, etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Jerbai, widow of R. B. Mistry, such as gold, pearl and diamond jewellery and silver vessels, metal watches, silk sarees, furniture, copper and brass pots, etc.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 „ „ vis-a-vis.
1 „ „ brougham.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed Properties situate at Samuel Street or Khoja Maholla, without the Fort.

H. C. O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 682 of 1909.

K. D. Sethna and another.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Mahomedbhai Nensi Kheraj and others. Defendants

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit by order of the Court, dated 20th September 1909, in pursuance of the powers given to him in the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 12th day of July, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the days and at the time and places mentioned below, the following valuable landed properties:—

Lot No. 1 Samuel Street Property.

On THURSDAY the 18th January 1912 at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

PARTICULARS :—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house under one roof (which is divided into two compartments or separate dwelling-houses) standing thereon situate on the east side of Shamji Hussajee Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing 180 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the property belonging to the said Nensey Khairaj and Rahimtulla Khairaj, on the South by the property belonging to Tharia Topan on the east by a sweeper's passage and on the west by the said Shamji Hussajee Street which said pieces of land are entered into the rent Rolls of the Government of Bombay in the Bombay Collector's office under the following numbers namely Collector's Old No. 1388, Collector's New Nos. 7145 and 7146, Old Survey Nos. 212 and 213 and New Survey No. 2802 and which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B. Ward Nos. 1677,1678 and Street Nos. 211, 13, 15, 17, and which said hereditaments are delineated in the plan or map thereof drawn on the margin of the conveyance dated the 17th day of June, 1881 and made between Heerbai, widow and administratrix of Rahimbhai Allibhai, deceased of the one part and Nensey Khairaj and Rahimtulla Khairaj of the other part.

Lot No. 2 Samuel Street Property.

On the Same Day at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 201 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 1429, New No. 7176, Old Survey No. 214, New Survey No. 2803 with the message, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B. Wards No. 1679 and Street Nos. 219-21, all which premises are situate as and on the east side of Shamji Hussajee Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay without the Fort in the Island of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage on the north-east and north-west by the same sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Shamjee Hussaji Street and on or towards the south by the house of Rahimbhoy Allooboy and which said premises are more particularly delineated and described in the plan annexed to the conveyance dated the 8th day of April, 1879, and made between Jaithabhoy Chandbhoy of the one part and Nensey Khairaj and Rahimtulla Khairaj of the other part.

For farther particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamistram and Madan, Solicitors for the Receiver at their office in Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, with a large Garden, known as Kharaj Villa or Vila Ghita, situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill nearly opposite Shanti Bunwan Bungalow.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 632 of 1909.

R. D. Sethna and another.....Plaintiffs

Vs.

Mahomedbhai Nensy Khairaj and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by order of the Honourable Court dated 20th September, 1909, in pursuance of the powers given to him in the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of July, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on Friday, the 19th January 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following very valuable landed property, on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold formerly pension and tax land together with the messuage, bungalow, out-houses and other structures, standing thereon, situate at Khumballa Hill, Pedder Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,583 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of a larger piece of land comprised in the property known as "New Bunnee," and which said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 61, Collector's New No. A-555, Old Survey No 81, and New Survey No. 2-7123 and 7-7119 and Collector's Old No. 17, Collector's New No. 90 and 2226, and portion of New Survey No. 7-7119, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 2464 (3) and Street Nos. 32-35, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by foot-path or public passage, on or towards the west by Padder Road, on or towards the north partly by foot-path or public passage and partly by the property formerly of Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy and now of Pyroshaw B. Patel, and on or towards the south partly by the property formerly of Dady Manekjee Limjee and now of Jehangir Bomanji Petit, and partly by the property of Rahimtulla Khairaj, and which said premises are delineated on the plan deposited with Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, and surrounded thereon by a red coloured boundary line.

For farther particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, for the Receiver, at their office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

On SUNDAY the 28th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Love Lane, Byculla, opposite the strangers' home and next to the Education Society Press, valuable furniture by Robert, Wimbridge and others, the property of William Marsden Hind Esq. formerly of the Electric Brush Engineering Company.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th January, 1912.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

WERE YOU THERE LAST NIGHT ?
WHAT A CRUSH ! WHAT CHEERING !
No wonder the Fireworks are popular at
THE ROYAL
EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY
This is MONDAY, a good week well begun, what about to-night ?
EXHIBITION open from 5 to 12-30.
ADMISSION 8 Annas.
BANDS TO-NIGHT.
2nd Batt. Loyal North Lancashire. Regt. 7-30 to 9-30.
2nd Batt. Norfolkshire Regt. 10-30 to 11-30.
The Maharaja of Mysore's Karnatic Band.
IN THE GREAT
STADIUM.
AFTERNOON at 4-30.
FINALS IN HURDLE RACES, by European and Indian Troops, Horse Jumping Ties, Team Tent-pegging, LADIES JUMPING, Bare back Riding Tug of War, Tent-pegging FINALS.
EVENING at 9-45.
Specially arranged NAVAL DISPLAY All Finals, and awarding of substantial Prizes.
Torch Swinging by the 96th
Mimic Battle by the Royal Warwickshire Regt.
Admission from Esplanade Road Re. 1 or As. 8.
Admission from Exhibition Re. 1, and As. 8.
HOW ABOUT THAT FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL ?
The Side Shows as usual, only more so.
The Great Himalayan Mountain Ry.
The Jyratory Joy Wheel.
The House of Nonsense.
Cake Walk.
Circling Wave.
House of Illusions, etc.
A veritable Fairyland of Palaces of Pleasure
One continual round of genuine amusement.
5 to 12-30, for 8 Annas.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 5.

The unsettled condition in the plains of Northwest India have practically disappeared after giving light precipitation along the Western Himalayas. Chakrata reports one inch. The disturbance, which has been affecting Kashmir, will probably give some rain in the Abor country within the next thirty-six hours. A fresh disturbance is moving through Eastern Persia, but appears likely to affect appreciably only the extreme north of India. The rainfall continues in the south of Burma and the Andamans.

Forecast. A light precipitation is likely to continue in the extreme north and south of Burma.

It commenced raining here from the night of the 4th instant and continued all yesterday with thick fog, but the weather cleared at night. The summits of the closer range hills, however, are covered with snow.

SIMLA, JAN 7.

The disturbance yesterday in Eastern Persia has given very light precipitation in Baluchistan and is now entering North-west India. The rainfall has continued in South Burma and a few falls are reported from central districts. The conditions have become disturbed in the Assam Valley and some light rainfall has occurred.

Forecast:—The light precipitation will probably recommence in the extreme north and will continue in Burma and occur locally in Assam.

RAIN IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, JAN. 6.

Rain, which is unusual for this part of the year, has been falling here since Thursday. The price of rice has gone up to Rs. 6-4 per basket, this being the highest rate yet reached.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH OF JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 6th January, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess ; day temperature is in defect except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in east Rajputana and lower Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess except at Bikaner and Jaipur ; day temperature is above it at Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bhuj and Dwarka and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in slight excess at most stations ; the minimum is above normal at Veraval Bhuj and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clearly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been rainless over the reporting area in India. Cloud has decreased in the Punjab and Rajputana ; the unsettled conditions in these areas are passing off. Seas were rough and atmospheric pressure was 1-4 inch in defect yesterday at Bushire ; a deep depression appears to have formed in west Persia. Dry weather is likely.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 6th January, was 30·080 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge is not available. The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher orlowed by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, JAN. 5.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 6,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
£1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 5-16		1-8
do. Rentes ...	94 3-4	1-4	
£1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 3-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London ...	25 5-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	25 5-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	55	1-8	
Exchange on London as Paris...	25·22	1 1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·47	0 1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·86 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
do, 3 months' sight...	3 5-16		1-16
do, Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 3-8		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 1-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2		1-8

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Very steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £141,000
Bar Gold to Bombay £140,000
Sovereigns to Bombay £160,000
Silver to Calcutta .....£ 50,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Steady. Fair demand
Spot ... Steady
Futures Quiet but firm.
Manchester
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 2,500 „
Imports ... 25,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 5·22+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 +1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June
5·04	5·06	5·07	5·10	5·12
+03	+03	+02	+02	+02
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·14	5·15	5·16	5·16	
+02	+01	+01	+01	

New York official noon call March 9·13 ; May 9·27. New Orleans 10 a.m. March 9·35 ; May 9·41.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 62,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ... 65,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 49,000
Exports to Continent ... 21,000
Spot Cotton— ... 9·35 unchgd

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·15—04 } Declined on commission house liquidation and on Southern selling of futures in the local market.
Futures—Month of May 9·30—02

NEW ORLEANS— Bales.
Spot Cotton ... 9 3-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of March ... 9·9 —04
do May ... 9·42 —02
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports 359,000
Do. exports to Great Britain 162,000
Do. do. to France and Continent 205,000
Do. do. to Japan..... 44,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports 1,493,000
Do. do. at interior Ports 944,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.
Total actual Exports..... 16,000
do Forwarded 95,000
do Imports 162,000
do Stocks..... 858,000
Stock of Cotton in London 2,380

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly—Liverpool C I F... 5 1-2
Buyers or Sellers.—Nominal.
Months—March-April.
Fair Red Cocconada C. I. F. London ... d 4 13-32
Cocconada Ginned C I F London ... d 4 16-32
Westerna G. M. C I F London ... d 5

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 9 1-2
George Mayall's Yarn ... 9 1-4
Shirtings—Demand good with hardening tendency.
Dhootics—Demand —Fairly active

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... .
Do. Months— ... Nominal.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...38+1-4 Sellers
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Firm.
Barlotta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... 35 5-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...36 5-8+1-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...36 5-8+1-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...36 5-8+1-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Yellow Gusarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports.— .....
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-4 +3-4
Do. Months—Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...70 1-2+1 1-2
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Strong.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 64 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed ... £ 6-15-0 +0-0-6.
Jan.Feb.—Hull—Sellers—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 5-3 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4 1-2—1-2
Jan.—Sellers—Dull.
METALS—
Copper Brasiers ..... £ 74 3-4 unchgd
Yellow Metal ..... d 6 11-16 +1-16
Standard Copper G M B ..... £ 63 11-12+5-16
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ....
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp..... 5 2 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool 11 5 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India.. 5 17 6
FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay 12 6—Value
ARRIVALS—
"West Wardho."
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 18—2 1-4—Sellers, Do. Months of Shipment ...Feb.-Mar.
Tone—Dull. Poor demand.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... ... 14 9 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Jan.
Tone—Opened fist—Closed steady—Little doing.

BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India ...19 5 1-4 —1
Months of Shipments Apr.-Aug.—Sellers
Tone—Easier. Only small business.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay 16-+3—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.
Tone—Firmer.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta 14 7 1-2—Dec.-Jan.—Value.
Do. 13 3—July-Oct.—1912—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 14 9—Dec.-Jan.—Value.
Do. 13 4 1-2—July-Oct.—1912—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 15 9—Dec.-Jan.—Value.
Do. 15—July-Oct.—1912—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15 10 1-2—Dec.-Jan.—Value.
Do. 15 1 1-2—July-Oct.—1912—Value.
Tone—Scarcely anything doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [6TH JAN. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
20 Boxes Sovs.	15,00,000	Port Said	Chartered Bank
10 Boxes Bulns.	4,28,800	London	do
1 Box Bullions.	38,400	do	Hongkong Bank
18 Boxes Bulns.	10,94,400	do	National Bank
Sovereigns	1,12,500	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th Jan., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	42	48,909
B B and C I Railway ...	28	33,789

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened very firm at 1s 4 1-8d T.T. and on Demand, and 1s 4 11-32d for 3 months' sight credits for this and next mail, and 1s 4 5-16d from the 15th January. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank wire. Private Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-12d. 15 Jan.
Do. do Francs	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...137 1-4
Shanghai „	...182 3-4
Japan „	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet but steady at 95 11-16 for Cash and 95 3-4 for the Settlement. Slight fluctuations occurred, but there was little business doing and closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	... Rs.	95 11 0
Settlement	...	... „	95 11 0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready at 25 5-16 and unchanged for delivery in two months at 25 5-16. New York was 1-8 higher at 55. The local market has been steadier and a moderate business has been done. We quote as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs	24 0 0
Australian „ ...	...	„	23 15 6
Sovereigns „ ...	...	„	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	„	64 3 0
„ 1st Settlement	...	„	64 3 0
„ 2nd Settlement	...	„	64 5 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The tone of the local market on opening this morning was easier, and good Broach was quoted Rs. 261. There was more disposition to sell than to buy, chiefly profit taking on the late rise, and at Colaba prices were two to three rupees lower, good Broach having touched Rs. 258 and fine Bengal January Rs. 243. The Liverpool opener was steadier than expected, and prices close as under.

For ready cotton there is a falling off in the demand and rates are easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs.	259 March
Fine M G Wardha Hinguughat		„	261 Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	...	„	259 „
Fine M G Yeotmal ...	...	„	257 „
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...		„	253 „
Fine M G Khandeish ...		„	244 „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...		„	224 „
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	„	244 „
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	...	„	235 „

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	4,000 bales
Total Imports	...	.....

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·05	5·07	5·09
+01	+01	+02
April-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·10	5·13	5·15
+01	+01	+01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
5·16	5·17	5·17
+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is firmer, for ready, while for forward, rates are irregular. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs.	13 0 0 B.T.
April.-May	...	„	12 3 0 B.T. Irregular

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We Quote:—

Yellow Gusarat ready	...	Rs.	9 0 0 B.T.
Brown Delhi A.-M.	...	„	8 6 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs.	55 0 0
Ready White Gulburga	...	„	55 8 0
Red Jubbulpore	...	„	50 8 0
Black Kutni	...	„	45 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	...	„	59 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	11 5 0 B. T.
Forward	...	Rs.	10 14 6 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	7 4 0 B.T.
Forward	...	„	35 4 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready.	...	Rs	25 8 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Ready	...	Rs.	7 5 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 1 0 B. T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ... „ 5 4 0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,790
Bank of India ...	...	...	67 3-4
Bombay Merchants' Bank Ld		...	9
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	80
Indian Specie ...	...	...	50

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	416 1-4
Kohinoor ...	...	...	752 1-2
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,715
New Great Eastern	...	...	200
Standard ...	...	...	1,145

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...		152
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			177
Bombay S N Cg Ord.	...	...	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mfil	...	...	1,215
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate		...	17

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley 520

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	8,792 bales
Wheat	...	...	11,476 owts.
Linseed	...	...	905 „
Rapeseed	...	...	45 „
Gingellyseed	...	...	10,558 „
Poppyseed	...	...	162 „
Groundnuts	...	...	9,291 „
Castorseed	...	...	4,635 „
Rice	...	...	15,789 „
Myrabollams	...	...	327 „
Cottonseed	...	...	24,928 „
Mowrasseed	...	...	641 „
Gram	...	...	3,929 „
Jowsee	...	...	1,364 „
Maize	...	...	2,355 „

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JAN. 6.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
£1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 3-16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	94 1-2		1-4
£1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...	94	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 3-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	25 5-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	25 5-16	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	55	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·23	01	
do. at Berlin...	20·48	01	
do. at New York...	4·86 5-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	21st Sept 3 1-2	3-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1-2	1-8	
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-4	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 5-8	1-8	

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Steady, fair demand.
Spot ... Strong
Futures ... .
East Indian ... .
Manchester ... .
Total Sales 10,000 Bales. a
Sold on Speculation and for Export 1,500 „
Imports ... 10,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 5·25+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 unchgd.
a Including 5,000 late yesterday.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5·08	5·10	5·12	5·14	5·16
+04	+04	+05	+04	+04
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·18	5·20	5·20	5·20	
+04	+05	+04	+04	

NEW YORK— Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 52,000
Receipts at „ last year ... ...
Exports to Great Britain ... 47,000
Exports to Continent ... 22,000
Spot Cotton— ... 9·50 + 15

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·31+16 } Advanced on favorable cables and on bull support and shorts covering.
Futures—Month of May 9·45+16

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton .. 9 1-4 +1-16
Futures month of Mar. ...9·46+17
Futures month of May ...9·59+17
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Red Karachi ... ...
Do Months— ... Nominal.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... 38 1-4
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs. Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firm.
Do. Months— ...Nominal—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 36 3-4
Jan.—Sellers.
Victorian 3 3-4
Jan.—Sellers.
New South Wales 36 3-4
Jan.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports—Nominal. ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports.— .....
Brown Cawnpore ... 48 1-2
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 70 1-4
Do. Months—Feb-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 64
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-14-0 Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 5-8 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 4 1-2 buyers
Quiet but steady
Jan.—Value—Firm.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 14 9 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Feb.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened steady, closed quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 19 8 1-4
Months of Shipments ... Apr-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Prices unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 15 6 —Value.
Months of Shipments ... Jan.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—General Tone—Very quiet. Prices easier.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The following notices of motions will be placed before the Corporation called for this afternoon :—

"From Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pastonji Master, 'That a provision of Rs. 2,000 be made in the Budget for the ensuing year to provide some benches for the use of the public on that portion of the Esplanade Road, which extends from Dhobi Talao to the Queen's Statue.'"

From Mr. James MacDonald, 'that the Budget Estimate in respect of expenditure for the year 1912-13, for contribution towards the cost of Education, be adopted at Rs. 4,30,464, instead of at Rs. 4,18,624, the Standing Committee's Estimate for the Schools Committee's Establishment being increased from Rs. 12,973 to Rs. 14,803.'

Lieutenant Cornelius E. Carter has just retired from the Royal Navy at his own request. He was well known in late years on the Indies Station having been first lieutenant of the cruiser "Proserpine" during her gun-running suppression operations up the Gulf and on the station generally.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BELL—Dec 12, at 135 Fellows Road, N W the wife of Capt W C Heward Bell (late Royal Field Art), of a son.

INGILBY—Dec 11, at Sleningford Grange, Ripon, the wife of Capt John Ingilby, of a daughter.

LYON—Dec 15, at Earlsfield, Andover, Hants, the wife of Capt S L Lyon, 18th Hussars, of a son.

MARSON—Dec 12, at 72 Upper Berkeley Street, W, the wife of Lieut-Col Charles Marson, of a son.

TOLLEMACHE—Dec 14, at 4 Culford Gardens, S W, the wife of the Hon Stanhope Tollemache, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEATTIE—LUCAS—Dec 16, at the Parish Church, Portsmouth, Lieut Kenneth Adair Beattie, R N, his Majesty's ship "Leven," to Constance, daughter of the late John Lucas.

BIRD—WATKINS-SIRTS—Dec 16, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Augustus Gordon Bird to Amelia Mary Watkins, daughter of Mr William Birts.

CLEGG—BRETT—Dec 13, at All Saints' Church, St Kilda, Melbourne, Capt H N M Clegg, late 8th Hussars, to Mary, daughter of Mr F P Brett.

MCIVER—TURNER—Dec 12, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, Kenneth Ian McIver, Royal Garrison Art, son of the late D McIver, Esq., of Karrachee, to Cecilia Bertha, daughter of Sir Montagu Turner.

PHILLIPS—BURNS—Dec 16, at Holy Trinity, Marylebone, John Nicholas Addison Phillips to Margery Pennington Burns, daughter of the late James Pennington Burns.

DEATHS.

BARWELL—Dec 15, at Barkfold House, Billingshurst, Capt Osborne Barwell, aged 82.

HEWETT—Dec 14, Mary Louisa Hewett, daughter of the late Lieut-Gen Edward Osborne Hewett, C M G, R E

MACLEOD—D

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O Company's mail steamer Salsette 2,291 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin R. N. R. sailed on Saturday for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Towergate 2,363 tons Captain Jackson sailed on Saturday for Antwerp and Hull with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga 951 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell sailed on Saturday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Baron Ardrossan, 2774 tons, Captain D. M. Reid sailed on Saturday for Rangoon with ballast.

The steamer Gerd, 750 tons, Captain Andreasen, sailed on Sunday for Bangkok with a general cargo

The steamer Budrie, 1903 tons, Captain A. Fisher sailed on Saturday for Jedah, with a general cargo and 29 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Santhea, 3,312 tons, Captain C. P. Seddon, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon with ballast.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer Oceana, 3507 tons Captain Owen Jones arrived here on Saturday afternoon from Aden, January 1, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Alavi 2324 tons, Captain T. S. Gray, arrived here yesterday from Jedah, December 25, with a general cargo and 745 pilgrims.

The P. and O Company's steamer Himalaya 3700 tons Captain D. C. Gregor arrived here yesterday from Shanghai December 19 via Colombo, with a China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Hellas 849 tons Captain M. Berg arrived here yesterday from Bangkok, December 7 with a cargo of timber and general.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 950 tons, Captain H. Manley arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi January 4 with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons Captain G. F. Elliott sailed on Saturday for Jedah with ballast.

The steamer Arsiertum 3,752 tons, Captain F. Ghassman sailed on Saturday for Philadelphia with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Coy's steamer Begum 2952 tons, Captain A. McNicoll sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Medina.....Capt A E M...Chatfield Royal Navy
H M S Defence.....Capt H H Bruce .....Royal Navy
H M S Cochrane...Capt W E Goodenough...Royal Navy
H M S Argyll...Capt M Culme-Seymour...Royal Navy
H M S Natal.....Capt Clement Greatorex...R Navy
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Markgraf	2325	Thle...	Zanzibar	12-1	A Strandes & Co
D&E Trantenfels					W & A Graham & Co
F Avala	1382	Canham	Mostyn Deeps	8-1	T Morrison & Co
M Shah Amoer	2023	Brewse...	10-1	Shah S N Co	
N Mohammadi	1251	Newby	Jeddah	8-1	B & P S N Co
O Sahara	2505	Park	Genoa	9-1	J Mackimoth & Co
P Barenfe's	3419	Engelagin...	Karachi	12-1	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Ischia	2430	Belsito	Kobe	10-1 R Line
2	Islami	1604	Goode	Mauritius	6-1 B & P S N Co
3	R Rubattino	2631	Piazzoni	Genoa	15-1 R Line
4	Palitana	1934	McDiarmid		M M & Co
5	Detmold	2816	Winter	Aberdeen	15-1 W & A G & Co
6	Imani	2979	Rosewaine	Dunkirk	20-1 J F & Co
7	Abidos	1937	Davies	Calcutta	10-1 Bo S N Co
8	Bregenz	2386	Petris	Trieste	16-1 A L S N Co
10&11	Toronto	3949	Pickering	Karachi	9-1 J Finlay & Co
12&13	Persia	4954	Haughton	London	13-1 P & O Co
14	Lhasa	950	Manley	Karachi	8-1 M M & Co
15	Ceylon Maru	3142	Tozawa	Kobe	12-1 N Y Kaisha
16	Gerd	757	Andreason	F F	Campbell & Co

H W P D

Indravati.....513 Esmail...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji.....547 Hoseia.....Bo S N Co
Juba.....683 Dawood.....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels	Commanders	From
6	Lhasa	Manley	Karachee Jan 4
	Oceana	Jones	Aden Jan 1
7	Alavi	Gray	Jedah Dec 25
	Himalaya	Gregor	Shanghai Dec 19
	Hellas	Berg	Bangkok, Dec 17
	Dumra	Morrison	Persian Gulf &c

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	President	Bremer	Zanzibar &c
	Nawab	Elliott	Jedah
	Asiarturm	Grossen	Philadelphia
	Begum	McNicoll	Calcutta
	Baron	Ardrossan	Reid Rangoon
	Badrie	Fisher	Jedah
	Santhia	Seddon	Rangoon
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Towergate	Jackson	Antwerp &c
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi
7	Gerd	Andreasin	Bangkok

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Yarra, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles, on Friday, the 5th instant at 3 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 6.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1 bale hides, W and A Graham and Co; 15 bales hides and skins, P E Boyce and Sons; 349 cwt condiments, Manockjee Peonjiaji and Sons; 30 cwt condiments, D Dallabhoy; 130 bales hemp, H Govindji; 13 bales sawri cotton, K Visram and Co; 45 cwt cottonseed meal, The Indian Cotton Mill Co; 175 cwt chutney; Framji Nowroji; 83 casks skins, Nizamkudin and Co; 20,000 cwt bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Asiarturm s—6,000 cwt myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Towergate s—1,300 cwt myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORTSAID (for order).

Detmold s—60,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Sahra s—25 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 200 tons old iron, G K Hakinji and Sons.

R. Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 305 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R. Rubattino s—204 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1,001 cwt linseed and 4,750 cwt castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—110 bales cotton, The New Moffassil Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Ischia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000

DIRECTORS.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (CHAIRMAN.)

Mr. Munchershaw Framji Khan (Dinshaw Bhikhaji Khan & Co., Bombay and Colombo).
Mr. Kalianji Varadhman Jetsy (Varadhman Jetsy & Co., Cotton Merchants).
Mr. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash (Cursetji Muncherji & Sons).
Mr. Manekji Jethabhai Varadhman (Manekji Jethabhai & Co).
Mr. Radhakishen Lakhmichand (Munim of Sadasukh Gambhirchand, Marwadi Shroffs.)
Mr. Motilal Kanji (Kalidas Jootha & Co, Piece Goods Merchants).
Mr. Haji Dawood Haji Elias (Merchant and Shroff.)
Mr. (Jamsetji H. Chothia (Jamsetji Hormusji & Co., Piece Goods Merchants).
Mr. Mulji Haridas (of Khimji Jiva Iron Merchants).

Deposits for 12 months are taken for sums not less than Rs. 500 at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Short Deposits are taken for sums not less than 5,000. Rates may be ascertained on application.

Current Accounts are opened with sums of Rs. 500 and upwards for approved customers. Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June of each year and at 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 500.

The Bank grants loans, cash credits and demand advances against approved securities.

A few Shares are available. For Prospectus and other particulars apply to the Manager.

Bank's Auditors —The Chartered Accountants appointed as Auditor of this Bank will examine the books, securities, etc., every week and submit report thereon.

Registered Office,
GRESHAM BUILDINGS,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD, (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS.)
Telephone No. 1827.

DANN & CO.,
GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.

MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES :—From Rs. 18 to 35.

GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE Suit fast Indigo Dye.
PRICES :—From Rs. 20 to 35.

DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.
PRICE :—Rs. 19 complete.

MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.
PRICES :—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

DANN & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoss Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices named. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Couria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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THE ORIGINAL MATTEI REMEDIES can now be obtained from
THE MATTEI DEPOT,
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LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette"

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
6½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

5 12-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 1 per thousand
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

"MINIMGRAND"

LIPP GRAND, AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.

PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos in their collection of the
CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.
THE
Lipp "MINIMGRAND"
possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

If you will give us the opportunity we will prove all we state.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 8th January, 1912.

CREMATION.

The disposal of the dead by fire is a custom older than history, and it would probably be much more general to-day, had it not been condemned by various religious bodies who, either held that it interfered with the prospects of good people in a future state, or was premature in the case of bad people. It is now known to all educated persons that, every mode of disposal other than burning, results in combustion at a slow rate, and gradual transformation into the original elements which may enter into other combinations as plants or animals and be widely separated. Even the mummy, the most permanent form in which the human body has been preserved, is not exempt from decay. Cremation becomes most important in thickly populated communities, and especially in tropical lands where the dead must be disposed of quickly, and wherever it is adopted it should be thoroughly well organised so as to bring it within reach of the poorest people, who have generally very little to spend when they lose a relative. This organisation is also necessary to prevent nuisance which is sure to occur if the ceremony is badly managed. The human body contains 75 per cent. of water and a little over two per cent. of lime; with a small exception the rest is combustible, so the ratio of non-combustible to combustible is three and a third to one. Coal will evaporate ten times its weight of water in a boiler and so a body would consume itself if it were possible to separate the solids from the liquids. As this cannot be done, the best method consist in the use of a suitable chamber heated to a bright yellow, in which water will be decomposed and all organic subtances completely burnt. The percentage of lime is all that remains and no smoke is produced. Cremation, as carried out it in India, is performed at far too low a temperature and with a consequent waste of fuel. The highest attainable temperatures are desirable, and they can only be produced with economy in a closed and very well insulated chamber that, once heated, may easily be kept continuously at nearly the working temperature.

In a city like Bombay, the choice of fuel lies between coke, petroleum and gas. The coke furnace would resemble that of a gas retort, the chamber being perforated to permit of the direct access of the heat. Fuel petroleum might be used in the same furnace producing an intense smokeless flame the result of a mixture of the oil with a jet of compressed hot air; the compressor being driven by an electric motor. The most perfect application of heat would be from gas, passing through a bed of finely divided quartz forming the floor of the chamber. Beneath this bed are the pipes of the gas and air supply which will fill the interstices of the bed. When gas is turned on, it will pass through the bed and may be ignited on the surface. Air is then supplied as a mixture in the gas, and the character of the flame immediately changes, first becoming blue and then gradually descending into the bed which becomes incandescent on the surface. As the gas and air supply increase, the combustion and with it the incandescence descend until the whole bed is one incandescent mass, without any appearance of flames on the surface. The temperature produced even in small furnaces easily reaches 3,600 degrees Fah. The melting point of steel is 2,300 degrees. The temperature of combustion depends in the first place on the amount of fuel burnt in a given space in a given time, and in the second place on the loss by radiation of the flame. In the present instance the fuel is burnt within an incandescent mass of very refractory material which furnishes the best known conditions for high temperatures. It is also under perfect control and is absolutely clean.

There is nothing in the above details that calls for great outlay, indeed in most crematoria, the chief expense is for decorative features that form no part of the furnace. In India where cremation, with much waste of fuel, is practised by the largest portion of the community, the idea is familiar to all, and although much that has been said and written about the pernicious influence of graveyards is without any foundation in truth, there are still excellent reasons, especially about large cities, for adopting the furnace. Our late Health Officer, Dr. Weir, after a study covering many years of Sewree cemetery, stated that all bodies buried there were dissolved within three years and the solutions carried down through a porous moorum stratum passing many walls on their way to the harbour. The late Dr. Blaney found the same agency at work in the old cemeteries on Queen's Road, so that nothing remains of the people, whose names are on the monuments. Calcutta, has for some years past, possessed a rather expensive crematorium with a regenerative furnace, a cumbrous appliance, but the best obtainable at the time. Japan has taken up cremation with her customary thoroughness and in Tokyo, there are at least six different furnaces and the charges for cremations for the poor are as low as two yen. Bombay has long since needed a better means of disposing the dead of all classes and it may be that the Parsis will be the first to offer the accommodation of a well-installed crematorium to their Europeans friends. Every young Parsi who receives instruction in physics and chemistry learns many new truths about fire that he can prove by experiment. Fire remains even more wonderful than ever to the student when his course is finished, but the belief in survival of any flame for more than a fraction of a second is no longer tenable. It is like the passing wind constantly renewed but never the same. One of the most beautiful flames known at the present time is that of the silent primus stove in good working order. The pale golden colour of the upper part indicates the combustion of the dust in the air giving a sodium spectrum, while the brilliant green spots below give the spectrum of carbon. Fire has no separate existence; it is a phenomenon of chemical combination which may take place so slowly as not to produce sensible heat, or so rapidly as to reduce organic matter to its elements which, once free, immediately begin to combine with some new form of life and so continues the great process of recreation.

New Treatment for Consumption. The mail papers contain accounts of a remarkable development in the medical treatment of consumption, which is being practised apparently with success near London. The fresh air treatment of consumption is familiar to all of us, but it has been hitherto held that physical rest is an essential concomitant of the treatment if it is to be successful. The new theory discards this notion, and consumptives are being cured by hard work such as that of farm labourers, builders' labourers and navvies. The treatment is known as auto-inoculation and while a description of it in popular language is not easy, a general idea according to a medical correspondent can be conveyed by the statement that healthy blood is capable of resisting bacterial disease. It does this by a complex mechanism that is excited by the presence of the bacteria themselves. Certain products from the bacteria get into the blood stream and increase its fighting power. When the bacteria get hold of a point in the lungs they form a centre of disease, and around this centre or focus the fight waxes furiously. To quote Dr. Paterson the inventor of the treatment: "The contending forces are, on the one hand, the action of all those protective elements which are contained in the blood and lymph streams; on the other hand, an active hostility and antagonism to these elements on the part of the bacteria and their products, which are discharged from the focus of infection. It is the balance between these two opposing forces that constitutes what is known as resisting power. This will be raised if auto-inoculations are induced; it will be lowered if they are oft repeated or too aggressive." Exercise, when properly carried out, will bring all the power of the blood to bear on the diseased focus, and the bacteria will be used by turning their own two-edged weapons against themselves. But the weapons remain two-edged, and the whole skill of the doctor is needed in controlling the direction in which they will out. The success obtained at the suburban institution, however, was great during 1906, the first year during which the new treatment was fully applied. At least 60 per cent. of the patients numbering 297 are still healthy two or three years afterwards, and following their occupations.

Egyptian Tripolitan Frontier. It has since almost the beginning of the war in Tripoli been probable that when hostilities have been concluded there will be a survey for the delimitation. This becomes practically certain after the announcement that Egyptian troops are as a temporary measure to occupy the Sollum district of Cyrenaica. Very little is known about the tract of country through which such a boundary would run, but as far as can be judged by the accounts of old travellers, it is barren and sterile. Consequently the Egyptian Government has never shown any disposition to settle its claims upon country which is probably useless, but with the prospect that it will now have as a neighbour a European power, the position is materially changed. In this connection, a London correspondent points out that as far as the coast is concerned, a point in the Gulf of Sollum has hitherto been informally accepted, but inland there is no determined line. The Suvah oasis, the ancient sanctuary of Jupiter Ammon, is however, recognised as Egyptian territory. The region beyond to the Tropic of Cancer is no man's land. The Gulf of Sollum is formed by a sudden southward trend of the coast for twenty miles, when it takes an easterly direction changing in character from bald cliffs to low sandy dunes. Admiral Smyth, who surveyed it in 1816, says that the boundary is very uncertain "neither the Pasha of Egypt nor the ruler of Tripoli having been able to tell me exactly where their dominions ended." He describes it as sterile and uninviting the *sitientes arenas* between the Nile, and Cyrenaica. The Arabic "Akaba Sollum" (staircase descent) is almost certainly the great "Katabathmos" of Ptolemaic geography, which was once considered the boundary of Africa and Asia. Smyth derived some local information from Murad Reis, a renegade Scotchman, whose real name was Peter Lyell, and who was the right-hand man of the Bashaw of Tripoli in his maritime filibustering expeditions. But he knew nothing of the interior, and Della Cella, who was there a year or so later and followed the pilgrim way to Egypt, speaks of the frontier as vague and haunted by robbers.

The Hat Problem. According to a home paper the great hat problem, which Parliamentarians seem to find so fascinating, has turned up again. It is reported that when the King's Durbar Message was read some peers uncovered, but some, including Lord Lansdowne, did not. Lord Lansdowne, it seems, was right. The etiquette as to Crown messages, which had long been a burning question, was laid down in October, 1884, when it was pointed out by Mr. Childers, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and approved by the Speaker, that the only occasion when it is necessary for members to listen to a message with uncovered heads was when it was delivered by the Sovereign in person or brought by a messenger and signed by the Sovereign in person, to be read by the Speaker and recorded in the journals of the House. It was not so with the Durbar Message, and therefore, though it was in "His Majesty's own words," there was no need to uncover. Furthermore there is the ruling of Sir James Graham that even in the case of a personal Royal message, there is no need to uncover the whole time. When, in 1837, the first message of Queen Victoria was delivered to the House by Lord John Russell, the Speaker announced that "members must be uncovered." Sir James Graham excited much unfavourable comment by not uncovering until the first words of the message were pronounced. Next day he explained to the Speaker that he had only complied with the older custom of waiting until the opening word, "Regina" or "Rex," was uttered before uncovering—a more emphatic mode of showing respect. The Speaker admitted that Sir James Graham was right. But all these petty matters are irritating. Time is too short and the spirit of democracy too strong to tolerate childish forms and ceremonies.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Oceana," were Lady A. Palmer, the Hon. Mr. Justice Miller, and Mrs. Miller.

Reuter states that the engagement of Lord Stafford to Lady Eileen Butler, daughter of Lord Lanesborough, is announced.

Owing to the conduct of the inhabitants, a punitive tax amounting to Rs. 3,830 for one year is imposed on the villagers of Gyo in the Sagaing District.

Deaths from debility and starvation have been reported in Rangoon by the police to the hospital authorities during the last few days.

Lady Adamson gave an enjoyable ball at Government House, Rangoon, on Saturday night, which was largely attended.

The Lieut. Governor of the Punjab, Lady and Miss G. Dane, accompanied by the Private Secretary, left Lahore last night, for Delhi.

The Hon. Mr. H. L. Eales, C. S. I., I. C. S., is appointed to officiate as Financial Commissioner for Burma during the absence of the Hon. Mr. F. C. Gates, C. S. I., who left for Calcutta on Saturday in connection with the meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. Kantaraj Urs, Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, has had a narrow escape from being killed by a tiger. He was walking into jungle at Chatanpully Village near Mysore city, to sit up for one with Mr. Van Ingen, when they were suddenly confronted by a huge beast. The Deputy Commissioner fired both barrels at point blank range severely wounding it and Mr. Van Ingen finished it for him. A party of four Europeans had previously bagged six panthers just outside Mysore City from behind ground screens.

Among the criticisms that have been passed upon the distribution of Durbar Medals is one that is strikingly unjust. The assertion has been made that a sweeper has received the medal. Only man that could posssbly have been referred to is an ex-sepoy who was in charge of the sweeper establishment at Government House. But by caste he is a Muzbi Sikh and has served 26 years in a Pioneer regiment. He has three war medals and one long service and good conduct medal, and one Edward the Seventh Coronation medal, as he was specially sent home to be present at the Coronation of his late Majesty. No reasonable person will grudge this old soldier his Durbar medal.

The second class cruiser "Hyacinth," which has served three commissions as flagship of the East Indies Squadron, has just been thoroughly overhauled at a cost of £50,000, and she is at present going through her steam trials preparatory to commissioning—this time with the Nore sub-division of the Home Fleet. No doubt, in due time, this cruiser, which is hardly worth the money just spent upon her, will find her way back "east of Suez" into that limbo of "lame ducks" and "crocks" specially reserved for such like. The "Hyacinth" and her sister cruiser the "Highflyer," the present flagship of the East Indies Squadron, have cost as much in repairs as would pay for a modern cruiser for service on the station.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The news cabled home from Delhi, with reference to the regrettable incident, in which H. H. the Gaekwar was concerned, has caused a sensation here, a sensation which has been heightened by the much-discussed article on the subject published in the *Times* on Monday. As you have heard by telegram, his Highness has cabled a reply to the statements of the *Times* which that journal published this morning with certain comments, the gist of which have been conveyed to you. The Gaekwar is not absolutely without defenders. The *Daily News*, for example, referring to the *Times'* article submits that this kind of thing is "an outrage on an eminent Indian Prince which should be instantly repudiated in England, as it will be, of course, in India." The same paper declares the whole secret of the matter to be that the Gaekwar "is in bad ordour with a section of the official class in India, first, because he has consistently shown a measure of personal dignity and independence in dealing with the Viceroy and his subordinates; secondly, because the Indian Press has praised him for introducing certain education and other reforms in his State which are long overdue in British India." Moreover the *Daily Mail*, this morning, publishes over the signature "Rowland Wormell, M. A.," a letter in which the Gaikwar is extolled as a tolerant ruler "a hundred years in advance of his time" and as "one of the greatest admirers of British institutions and history and devotedly loyal to the Imperial Throne." Mr. Wormell, it appears, spent three months in Baroda, during which time, as he explains, he had continual intercourse with the Gaikwar; and delivered before him a course of lectures upon the history and character of Christian ethics and their relation to modern scientific thought. The *Mail*, in its editorial commenting on Mr. Wormell's impressions, says:—"If this view is correct, all that can be said is that it is a pity His Highness's loyalty has not always been more unmistakably manifested in his acts." As for Mr. Wormell, perhaps he is better known in Bombay than in England, and you will know how to appreciate his views.

THE STRIKES.

The Railway strike being "off" the only really extensive strike in England for the Christmas season is that of Jack Frost, who has evidently left for the Antarctic, his place being taken by warm south-westerly gales and plentiful rain. There is a local strike at Dundee which is apparently being worked by the organisers of the recent dock-strike in London, and riots have already occurred, and the military to the number of three hundred have entered the town. But, though there is no big strike the papers are filled with rumours and prospects of widely extended trouble in the near future. To-day there is prospect that a dispute over a non-unionist man and his wife in a Lancashire mill will cause the stoppage of the entire cotton industry of the country to-morrow or at least before the New Year. The negotiations in the coal mining industry over the questions of the minimum wage and payment for difficult places has taken an unfavourable turn and before next March when the ballot among the men will have been concluded the country may be freed with a universal coal stoppage—the biggest and the most serious labour trouble in its history. The railway situation is in rather a mysterious position. A large number of the men out of the younger leaders were known to be spoiting for a fight. The recent settlement between the older leaders and the company directors took place after the strike ballot had been taken, and while the ballot papers were being counted. There seems an impression that the ballot was in the wole favourable to a strike, though, of course as a consequence of the settlement, the figures have not been published. Under these conditions it was to be expected that the younger leaders would have been very bitter with their older confreres and that the papers would be full of reports of protest meetings and accusations that the men had been sold again. The cry has, indeed, been raised, but only on a moderate scale. The indignation that was expected has not arisen. Everything is so uncannily quiet that it breeds a suspicion, that the Socialist wing of the railwaymen's unions are holding their hand until the coal strike is actually declared, when they will arise, repudiate the agreement, and throw over their present commanders. It is to be hoped this suspicion is groundless or that if the attempt is made it will prove fruitless. The only other incident of labour politics of the week is the statement that the defeats the Government has sustained in the two bye-elections which have just concluded had been due to the Labour men voting Conservative as a protest against the use of troops in the mutiny strike of last summer.

FRANCES CONFIDENCE.

An English freind of mine who is the owner of a large factory in France, and who is frequently in that country, tells me that he never remembers a time, when the French people were so calmly confident as they were at the most critical stage of the Moroccan imbroglio and as they are to-day. He laid stress on the word "calmly," implying that although if unfortunately war be necessary they will face it with serenity and without any misgivings as to the ultimate result, there is no trace of swagger, menace or combativeness in their attitude. He had no doubt that this confidence largely is due to the immensely strengthened position of the *Entente Cordiale*. I hope and believe that the optimism of our nearest neighbours is justified; but there is nothing so uncertain as the arbitrament of the sword, and did not the third Napoleon's Minister, Emile Ollivier, say at the commencement of hostilities with Germany in 1870 that France entered upon the war with a light heart?

DELHI AND INDIAN ART.

Mr. E. B. Havell, the late Principal of the Calcutta School of Art, has a lengthy letter in to-day's *Times* with regard to the change of India's Capital from Calcutta to Delhi. He takes the opportunity to point out that an unrivalled opportunity will now be afforded to encourage Indian architecture and to get rid of the old idea that European models should be chosen for Indian public buildings. He narrates how he vainly endeavoured to persuade Lord Curzon, that the Victoria Memorial should be inspired by something of the spirit of the land in which it is being built. But, on the plea that Calcutta is a European town, Lord Curzon refused the suggestion that Indian architects should be appointed as an Advisory committee for the assistance of the English architect. It is possible to feel a great deal of sympathy for Mr. Havell's plea—much more sympathy than can be felt for some other of Mr. Havell's divagations into print. The plea for the Indian spirit in public architecture may not have been strong in so modern and heterogeneous a city as Calcutta. But in Delhi, it must be paramount, since nothing clearly, should be done to cause too harsh a jar upon one's artistic sensibilities in passing from the remains of Mogul greatness to the present facts of English Government. The old architecture cannot, of course, be followed slavishly. Its design is in no sense adapted for modern use. There is too much room, where modern people do not need room and too little space for those activities which modern business demands. Just as in England, no King, nor even a simple knight, would consent to live in a dwelling reproducing the twisty "pokiness" of Holyrood Castle, so in India any attempt to follow the ancient styles slavishly would be absurd. But to say that state buildings must not follow the style in vogue in Akbar's days is not equivalent to an argument for the wholesale importation of designs from Europe. There is a possibility to maintain all modern requirements and conveniences and yet to produce a structure which will be distinctly Indian rather than a copy of something suited to another continent and a different climate. In Calcutta, they have a Post Office as near as possible like a Greek Temple; a Post Office like a building of the Italian Renascence and a High Court after the Gothic style. Their biggest bank is like a large ice-pudding, their biggest club is like nothing else that is to be seen anywhere. But, after all, Bengal is a country that has no architectural traditions and never had any. The typical product of the country is the bustee and not even Mr. Havell could adapt the mud and wattle hut for practical state purposes, though I have no doubt that in his enthusiasm he would make a forlorn attempt to do so!

Delhi, however, is the centre of one of the two main tracts of architecture in India, the other being that of the Dekkan and the Ghants, which gave us the great over-ornamented rock temples which are duplicated in brick and plaster even in the great alluvial plains of the South. If, however, the new Delhi is to be exclusively modelled upon the old, there is a chance that Hindus will be dissatisfied at the preference for the Mahomedan spirit. On the other hand if the matter is intelligently and energetically attacked, it should be possible to evolve something which would strike the observer at once as unmistakeably Indian and yet neither Mahomedan nor Hindu, nor uncomfortable, nor insanitary. At least it should be posible to avoid the betise committed in Dacca, where the houses of the various officials are close resemblances of the English saburban villa. The flat roof, so pleasant in the cool dust of the evening, is sacrificed in favour of tiles and gables. As a matter of fact no house should ever be built in India with a sloping roof except in the hills where risk of heavy snow-fall compels the use of the slant to prevent undue weight accumulating.

Though I agree with Mr. Havell's contention in this case, I must confess that the appointment of Mr. Havell to carry it out would be a method attended by some risk. There are personal objections. Mr. Havell is an example of the intemperate zealot—indeed, fanatic would not be too unkind a word to use of him. He commenced a good and useful work when in Calcutta, in agitating for a revival of Indian art, but he spoiled it all by the extremeness of his opinions. Without pausing to discriminate between the good and the bed in ancient Indian art he urged it upon his Indian students, with the result that in Eastern India, there are now a score of fairly good craftsmen of the brush who have ruined their draftsmanship and originality by servilely adopting, en bloc, the artistic canons of the old times. It has been as though a new English art school were to arise which compelled its believers to base their work exclusively upon the clumsy needlework of the Bayeux tapestry or the quaint inconsequences of the illuminated missal and psalter. The mistakes of early Indian art were the mistakes of all early art. It shows an ignorance of perspective, a deplorable absence of draftsmanship, an inability to attain atmosphere, and an ignorance of the laws of light. Mr. Havell, in his intemperate preachings, raises these errors and unskilfulness to the dignity of a new variety of art. The effect upon Indian painting is deplorable and will take many years to eradicate. If Mr. Havell were to take the reconstruction of Delhi in hand he would probably insist upon providing the private residence of each monogamous Departmental Secretary with all the structural conveniences for the maintenance of a large and varied harem!

THE CENSOR RESIGNS.

The intellectual playwright is much to be pitied even at this pleasant time of Christmas. His great fight with the Lord Chamberlian over the censorship led to the quite infructuous report of a special Committee, which under the pretence of doing something has really done nothing at all. Then, out of revenge, the Lord Chamberlain appointed Mr. Charles Brookfield, the notorious author of "Poor Old Charlie," as joint Reader of Plays. And now it is announced the Mr. Redford, who had held the position for seventeen years, has resigned. So the playwrights are left with Brookfield, a man who has already declared himself their bitter and inplacable foe. It is very much like the tale of King Log and King Stork over again, and people like Mr. Galsworthy are busy explaining that they never disliked Mr. Redford at all—their quarrel was with the office, not the man. Out of of nine thousand plays which passed through his hands he has only prohibited some thirty or forty. Mr. Brookfield's average is likely to be very much higher, unless the Shaws, the Galsworthys and the Barkers abandon play-writing for the drafting of patent medicine advertisements or confine themselves only to the production of banale and the undistinguished farces concerning imbecilities of husbands who "wear the horn" and the delightful dash of the gentlemen who cause them to do so. Mr. Redford's resignation and the consequent promotion of Mr. Brookfield to the censorship of the British drama puts the crown upo the whole absordity of the position. It ought to lead to the prompt sweeping away of the entire system of censorship. But that it will do so is very doubtful. It is obvious that of the two main classes of entertainment it is the music-hall rather than the theatre which requires most supervision. The music-hall is not under the eye of the Lord Chamberlain and his servant while the theatre is Yet, since the music-hall is on the whole clean, though silly, it is clear that the theatre does not require any grandmotherly attention. There is no danger that the theatre will ever be inconveniently overloaded with what are called "ideas." In the first place the average play-goer does not want "ideas" in the evening, he only wants prettiness and lightness. In the second the actor-managers stand in the way. A month ago I heard a very prominent actor-manager unburden himself of his ideal of the drama. He spoke as though he even drafting a scheme for a school-girls' magazine. Mr. Sutro had pleaded for a drama that would be moderately true to life and that would make the audience think. The actor-manager would have nothing of it. The revelation of his views was entertaining and at times almost uncanny. If the Lord Chamberlain had heard him, he would have beamed at him. Mr. Galsworthy would have wept; and Mr. Charles Brookfield would have sneered. There is no need for a censo so long as the actor-manager controls the stage of England.

(Continued on page 6)

THE LABOUR UNREST.

SIGNS OF WIDESPREAD TROUBLE.

Shipyard Strike Opens at Hebburn.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Twelve hundred shipyard hands at Hebburn have struck owing to the employment of a non-unionist.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The trouble regarding character certificates threatens to involve all the shipyards on the North-East Coast. Two thousand men are already idle.

It is officially announced that the Conferences which Sir George Askwith has been having with the employers and operatives have been adjourned until Monday evening.

The employers are, meanwhile, consulting their central committee, relative to certain suggestions made with a view to a settlement of the non-unionist question, while the operatives are also consulting their people.

There have been indications that the negotiations in the cotton dispute might result in a compromise, the men yielding in regard to the non-unionists, and the employers yielding on the wages question. To-day, however, the employers decided that it would be best to postpone their reply to the men's demand for an increase, believing that in the present strained relations, the local associations would not give the matter impartial consideration. This weakens the prospects of an early settlement.

There is already considerable distress in Blackburn. The relieving officers have received three hundred applications for assistance.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

A meeting of Thames Ironworkers has rejected the Admiralty proposal for a 53 hours week. It is understood that a campaign will be opened for a 48 hours week in the shipbuilding trade throughout the country.

Miners Likely to Strike.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The papers state that the ballot of the miners next week, will be practically unanimous in favour of a strike on March 1st, to establish the principle of a minimum wage.

Mr. Abraham, M.P., in a letter to the men, warns them of the dire calamity of a strike involving a million men. All the losses of the past will be a flea-bite compared with those in the biggest struggle the country has ever experienced. He adds that it will be a great opportunity for the Americans to export coal to Britain.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

In the interval of the adjournment of the Conference, Sir George Askwith has settled the differences between the card-room workers and their employers, which arose when the short-time movement started.

In consequence of the lock-out, general privation is being felt in Lancashire, and relief committees are busy in the towns affected by the lock-out.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The prospects of the cotton settlement are considered hopeful in Rochdale as millowners have an abundance of remunerative orders on hand while manufacturers are booking orders ahead as if expecting that the dispute will be a short-lived one.

SPLIT IN THE CABINET.

Dissension over Woman Suffrage.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Conservatives are giving prominence to what they describe as a Cabinet split on the question of Woman Suffrage. They say that Mr. Asquith is in favour of a national referendum, while Mr. Lloyd George and the most powerful of the Cabinet Ministers are inflexibly opposed to it.

The newspapers argue that the Ministry is so split that it cannot be maintained.

Mr. Balfour's Prophecy.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Mr. Balfour, presenting his portrait to the Unionist candidate for East Lothian, in a vigorous political speech, declared the Unionist party would soon come into its own.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The proposed Welsh national testimonial to Mr. Lloyd George has been abandoned, out of deference to the Chancellor's wish.

SUICIDE IN EGYPT.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Mr. Theodore Rodocanachi, head of the English firm of Rodocanachi, Reynolds and Company, has committed suicide at Alexandria.

[Some time ago, Mr. A. Zerindachi, a great Greek financier, of the firm of C. G. Zerindachi Bons, committed suicide after the failure of the firm. Soon after, his brother Mr. G. Zerindachi was arrested on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy. A charge was then made by the firm of Rodocanachi Reynolds and Company, Limited, at the Greek Consulate, against Mr. G. Zerindachi for having falsified share warrants. It appears that the two firms were in very close business relations and that Messrs. Rodocanachi acted very often as agents for Messrs. Zerindachi in the matter of obtaining advances. On one occasion Mr. G. Zerindachi deposited certain shares with Messrs. Rodocanachi in guarantee of a loan. On November 1st this year he deposited more shares in the same company with them for a further loan. By the merest accident Messrs. Rodocanachi got hold of some more shares from another source, and found to their surprise that some of the numbers were duplicated. On investigating further it was discovered that a large part of those deposited by Mr. G Zerindachi were actually duplicates and at once Messrs. Rodocanachi, who estimates the sum involved at £30,000, lodged a complaint at the Greek Consulate.]

THEIR MAJESTIES' TOUR.

Reception at Spithead on Return.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The First Battle Squadron of the Home Fleet, all possible battleships and armoured cruisers of the Third Division of the Home Fleet, and the First Cruiser Squadron, have been ordered to Spithead, to receive Their Majesties on February 4th.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Khedive will arrive at Port Said on the 20th inst., to meet Their Majesties.

PARIS, JAN. 7.

The special Durbar correspondent of the *Temps*, writing to-day, emphasises the success which has attended King George's visit to India. He declares that contact of the King with his Indian people has been a progressive triumph and that the purpose of the visit has been attained.

It stated that a division of the French Mediterranean squadron will proceed to Gibraltar to salute King George on his homeward jovrney.

ANTI-HOME RULE CAMPAIGN

Comments on Mr. Churchill's Action.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Eighteen special trains brought contingents to the anti-Home Rule demonstration at Omagh.

Sir Edward Carson addressed a gathering of over two thousand. He challenged Mr. Redmond to produce his budget, and show the people the position of Ireland's finances under Home Rule. He said that all the necessary steps had been taken at Belfast to re-establish a provisional government in Ulster, in the event of Home Rule being introduced.

Everywhere comments are heard upon the action of Mr. Winston Churchill, in appearing on the same platform as Mr. Redmond, in Belfast. The action recalls his father's famous cry, "Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right."

MURDER BY CHURCH MINISTER.

Attempt at Suicide in Prison.

BOSTON, JAN. 7.

The Baptist Pastor, the Reverend Clarence Richeson, who was arrested on charge of being concerned in the death of Miss Avis Linnell, who was found dead in a room at the Y.W.C.A. here on Oct. 14th, has confessed to the murder.

He says his conscience will not admit of further wronging by a public trial of her whose pure young life he destroyed. He also declares that he wishes to live in order, within prison walls, to redeem his sinful past and help some other despairing soul thus, to find favour with God.

Richeson on December 20th attempted to cut his throat in prison, the instrument used being the handle of a drinking cup.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF ITALY.

A Favourable Estimate.

ROME, JAN. 7.

The Minister of the Treasury, in his financial statement, estimates that the surpluses in the financial year 1911-12 will total 23,700,000 lire, and in the financial year 1912-13 14,500,000 lire.

The Minister reviews the progress of Italy during the last half-century and illustrates the fact that expenditure on national development has increased by 593,000,000 lire during the ten years previous to 1912-13.

The Minister lays stress on the statement that the Treasury is able to meet all war expenditure from the existing sources without in any way diminishing votes for social reform, in which education and public work are chiefly concerned.

CANADIAN NAVAL ACTIVITY.

Conference with British Admiralty.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Mr. Hazen, Canadian Minister of Marine, is shortly coming to London to confer with the Admiralty.

THE JOHNSON FIGHTS.

McVea Contest Postponed.

CHICAGO, JAN. 7.

A fight to a finish has been arranged between "Jack" Johnson and "Jim" Flynn, the Pueblo fireman, and will take place somewhere in Nevada in July. Johnson has been guaranteed 31,000 dollars and a third of the receipts from the exhibition of films showing the progress of the fight.

The contest, recently arranged between him and McVea, has been postponed.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR PARIS.

Nine Killed and Seventeen Injured.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Owing to the collision between two trains at Bondy, near Paris, nine persons have been killed and seventeen injured.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

Total Outlay of Fifteen Millions

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 6.

Among the prominent hosts of members of the House of Commons and House of Lords about to visit Russia, are the leading promoters of the Trans-Persian Railway scheme, the details of which will certainly be discussed during the visit.

It is calculated at present that the total outlay will not exceed £15,000,000 sterling, and that the net revenue will amount to £709,000.

Although the Russian Government is not in favour of the idea of a direct guarantee, it has conceded the possibility of indirectly assuring the interests of the share and bond-holders from the surplus revenues of the Russian railways, which may result from the opening of new trans-continental communications. It is thought that the Government of India may possibly adopt the same standpoint.

The Russian Committee compares the Persian Railway with the great trunk lines of America and Africa, and expects that it will be similarly profitable. It describes the project as the direct result of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, of which it will be the consecration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 6.

Mr. W. A. Johns, C.I.E., sailed from Karachi in the "Patrick Stewart" last evening and it is believed that he proposes to make a survey of the coast line of the Mekran, in connection with the Trans-Persian Railway survey. Sooner or later this coastal survey may be expected to extend all the way from Cape Monze just outside Karachi to Bunder Abbas in the Persian Gulf, with connecting points at Ormarah, Pasni, Gwadur, Chabbar and Jask. The distance from Karachi to the outer confine of British territory near Gwadur, would be about 350 miles and the further distance from Gwadur to the outer point of the British sphere of influence in Persia at Bunder Abbas would be about 400 miles. The coastal railway from Karachi to Bunder Abbas would thus be seen to traverse nearly 800 miles of low-lying sandy shore with a buttress of hills all along its northern flank, and the open sea for its southern flank. From one or more points between Ormarah and and Bunder Abbas, there would probably extend inland projects for carrying transverse railways northwards into the central parts of Persia.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

The Treasurership.

TEHERAN, JAN. 6.

It is understood that the Cabinet is contemplating the appointment of a commission of three Persians to perform the duties of Treasurer-General, until a suitable foreigner is found.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 6.

A body of Semirechensk Cossacks have passed through New Bokhara, en route to Meshed.

TEHERAN, JAN. 7.

The Consul, Mr. Smart, and the Indian sowars have arrived at Shiraz.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 7.

The *Pioneer* says: News has been received that the Consul, Mr. Smart, and his escort of Central India Horse reached Shiraz on the evening of the 5th instant.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

Residence of Governor-General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The New South Wales Government has intimated that Government House, Sydney, will not be available for the use of the Governor-General after June 30th.

Lord Denman, the Governor-General, in a memorandum, says it will be impossible to reside at Sydney after that. He points out that in the event of the King or the Prince of Wales visiting Australia, he would wish to entertain the Royal visitor at Sydney, but another suitable house is not to be found.

Mr. Fisher says that Lord Denman has adopted a proper and dignified course. If Imperial politics had been clearer, it is possible that the King would have extended his Indian tour to Australia.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

THE HAGUE, JAN. 5.

The Committee, which is drafting the International Opium Convention, embodying the Conference's decisions, has resumed its labours. The Conference reassembles on Monday.

WRECK AT SOKOTRA.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Replying to representations of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild on behalf of the steamer "Kuala," which went ashore on Sokotra, the Foreign Office says that application should have been made firstly to the Government of India, as Sokotra is not in British territory. The Foreign Office will forward representations for enquiry.

FRENCH MINISTER FOR SIAM.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

M. Lefevre Pontales has been appointed French Minister at Bangkok.

SIR STARR JAMESON.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Sir Starr Jameson sails to-morrow to lead the Opposition in the South African Parliament.

SITUATION IN CHINA

Manifesto by the Government.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, JAN. 6.

The Republicans have issued a long manifesto to all friendly nations, reciting their grievances against the Manchus. The manifesto declares that it is the determination of the Republic to respect all treaties, loans and obligations entered into by the Manchus with foreigners, prior to the revolution, and to repudiate all others.

Further, it is the aim of the Government so to reform the laws, administration and finances as to promote the prosperity of the whole country, to abolish restrictions on trade, to ensure religious toleration, and to promote better relations with foreign Powers, to whose support the Republic appeals.

PEKING, JAN. 6.

Consular telegrams from Chunking state that the Revolutionaries have executed Chao-er-Feng, Viceroy of Szechuan, and the Imperialist General Tien.

Occupation by the Powers.

PEKING, JAN. 6.

The Powers have occupied a line from Peking to the sea in accordance with the plan recently desired. The foreigners are gratified at this demonstration.

THE CHINESE PEACE CONFERENCE.

REPRESENTATIONS BY THE POWERS.

Shanghai, Dec. 20.

The Consuls-General of Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Russia and the United States this morning made unofficial representations to Tang Shao-yi, the Imperialist delegate, and Wu Ting-fang, the Revolutionary representative, urging a speedy understanding in the interests both of China herself and of foreigners.

Wu Ting-fang, in reply, said that he was a man of peace and a member of several peace societies. He need scarcely say that he would do his best to accomplish what they desired. It must, however, be remembered that the Chinese were fighting for liberty, freedom, and good Government. If a peace were hastily patched up it might lead to serious consequences. If another revolution broke out it would be much worse than the present one.

The Peace Conference was reopened at 3 p. m. The following official statement of the progress made by the Conference was afterwards issued:—

(1) It is mutually agreed to extend the armistice for seven days from December 24.

(2) Wu Ting-fang urged the necessity of establishing a Republican Government. He believed that China was fully prepared to welcome the new Republic, and said that the people would accept no other form of government than a Republic founded upon the will of the people. Since they could appoint delegates to represent them in the various Provincial and National Assemblies, why, he asked, were they not qualified to elect a President as chief of the Executive? The Manchus had shown incapacity for 267 years, and they must go out. The Government might be likened to a trading company. If the manager through incapacity or dishonesty caused its failure no business could continue to be done. A new manager had to be elected by the shareholders. The Republicans did not intend to drive out the Manchus or to ill-treat them. On the contrary, it was their wish to place them on a footing of perfect equality with the Chinese, so that they might enjoy together liberty, equality, and fraternity.

Tang Shoa-yi expressed his readiness to accept Wu Ting-fang's views, but said that the matter was in the highest degree important, and that he must communicate with Peking before delivering his reply.

Shanghai, Dec. 18.

The conference between Tang Shao-yi, representing the Imperialists, and Wu Ting-fang, on behalf of the Republicans, opened here to-day, but it was agreed that before any terms for a settlement were discussed telegrams should be addressed to Yuan Shih-kai and to Li Yuan-hung, the Republican commander, insisting on stringent instructions being given to all military commanders on both sides to observe the armistice.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT FIGHTING.

Peking, Dec. 17.

The Imperialist success at Niangtzekuan, on the Chihli-Shansi border, from which position the rebels have been driven out, appears to have had a magic effect. There was very little fighting, the Imperial casualties not exceeding 50 and those of the rebels 100. The forces engaged numbered 7,000 and 3,000 respectively. The rebels retired along the railway to Taiyuanfu, where they disappeared southward. They were accompanied by their two leading generals, who bolted immediately they were defeated.

Though the Imperial troops have not advanced from Niangtzekuan in accordance with the terms of the armistice, the whole branch railway and the city of Taiyuanfu, have reverted to Imperial control. There is perfect order in Taiyuanfu and the neighbouring country is undisturbed.

It has been decided that the British and Japanese Consuls-General at Shanghai shall act as mediators in the forthcoming negotiations.

MURDER OF A VICEROY.

Peking, Dec. 18.

Tuan-fang, formerly Director-General of the Hukuang Railway, who was recently appointed Acting Viceroy of Szechuan, is reported to have been murdered by his troops at Tse-chau, Shansi. He is stated to have discovered that his soldiers were disloyal, and sought to escape by train, his brother accompanying him. The soldiers, however, detected them. Tuan-fang tried to persuade his men not to molest them, but the only answer he received was a slash from a sword. "Would you kill me?" he exclaimed and received the answer "Yes, kneel." Tuan-fang replied, "I will not kneel; you may kill me if you choose." He was then hacked to pieces, and his brother was killed with him. Tuan-fang's army afterwards returned to a point near Chungking.

Hankau, DEC. 20.

The murder of Tuan-fang and his brother is confirmed.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The decrease in imports during the month of December, amounts to £4,107,447, the exports showing an increase of £1,147,769, the latter principally in iron and steel manufactures, ships and railway materials, motor-cars and cycles, but the export of cotton goods has decreased by the value of £506,000, wool by £373,000, and electrical goods by £388,000.

During the year, imports have increased by £2,302,151, and exports by £23,897,688. The export of cotton goods shows an increase for the year of £14,197,522.

WELSH BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Mr. Llewellyn Willams has been appointed Recorder of Swansea, necessitating a by-election at Carmarthen.

GERMAN SECRETS STOLEN.

BERLIN, JAN. 6.

The safe of the first officer of the cruiser "Stettin" has been broken into, and certain secret documents stolen. A reward has been offered for their recovery.

FUTURE OF TIBET.

Suggested Restoration of Dalai Lama.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Sir Robert Fulton, writing in the *Times* on the future of Tibet, urges that it would be greatly to the advantage of England, for the Dalai Lama, to resume his rule. Sir Robert says the Dalai Lama is indebted to us for asylum, and means of subsistence, and sees that Britain does not want to annex the country. His feelings, towards China, continues the writer, must be exactly the opposite. It would surely be easy, therefore, in the present upheaval in China, to arrange that Tibet should be an independent state under the joint protection of Great Britain and China, but interfered with internally by neither.

Mr. John Claude White read a paper on Dec. 18 before the East India Association at the Caxton Hall on "A Short Description of Sikhim, Lhasa, and Part of Tibet." Sir Robert Fulton presided, and among those present were Sir Lesley Probyn, Sir James Wilson, Sir K. G. Gupta, Sir James Bourdillon, Sir A. T. Arundel, and Col. C. H. Yate, M. P.

Mr. White, whose lecture was illustrated by about one hundred photographs, said the Tibetans, on their entry into Sikhim, dominated the more placid and effeminate Lepchas, and became the ruling race. Later there was a very large immigration of Paharias, or Hillmen, all professing some form of Hindooism, from the congested districts of Nepaul, and they now formed three-fourths of the entire population. They were a very industrious people and excellent agriculturists and good tenants, and had settled down quietly among their other Buddhist neighbours, though there was considerable friction at first owing to the different customs of each race. The Paharias, a much more prolific and thrifty people, must eventually overrun the whole country, and they were migrating east along the foot hills into Bhutan, where they already formed a considerable colony. In the country from Sikhim to Lhasa, all the low valleys were extensively irrigated where practicable and splendid crops raised, but the country generally was a poor one, as the crops only grow in the valleys, the mountains being very bare and barren. Tibet was a very fascinating country, and he only wished it had not been closed, and hoped that in the near future it would be again opened, as it was a country full of possibilities, but for exploration and sport.

The Chairman, in opening the discussion, said a new situation had arisen in Tibet during the last two or three weeks. The opportunity seemed to him to have arisen when the Dalai Lhama could regain his position. They did not know, however, what was going to take place, but he thought they might establish Tibet as a sort of buffer State between Caina and British India on the North-West Frontier. But he was afraid it was very difficult to induce the British people to take an interest in such things. He was sure there were men who could take the matter up, and he hoped all present would do their best to promote a policy of Tibet for the Tibetans.

Col. Yate said they could not tell what the revolution in China would lead to. He could only hope that if the Government got the opportunity they would seize it at once and try to make Tibet independent under the Dalai Lhama, and if possible free from Chinese suzerainty.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Match with Geelong Drawn.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The weather was overcast and cool for the resumption of the match between Geelong and the M. C. C. There was a good attendance, and the wicket was in excellent condition.

Geelong completed their first innings for 277, of which Liddicutt scored 129 runs. He gave no chances, and put up a good defence.

The M. C. C. then went in again, and made 118 runs for four wickets. The match was drawn.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Business for next Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

At the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council Messrs. Bugri, Vincent, Carr, Arthur, Lyon, Saunders, Shafi, Fremantle, Maung Mye, Enthoven and Fyffe will be sworn in as members.

Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson will lay on the table:—(1) A statement showing the proportion of appointments on Rs.500 and over held by Indians and Europeans in 1910 as compared with 1903 and 1867 which was promised in his reply given to the question put by the Hon'ble the Raja of Dighapatia at the meeting of the Council held on 24th March, 1911. (2) statements containing the further information promised in the answer given by him to the question put by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar at the meeting of the Council held on 22nd September, 1911.

The following Bills will then be referred to Select Committees:—The Lunacy Bill, the India Post Office Bill, the General Delegation Bill, the White Phosphorus Bill, the C.P. Excise Bill, the Life Assurance Companies' Bill, the Provident Societies Bill and the Stamp Bill.

Messrs. Mudholkar and Fremantle will be added to the Select Committees on the Co-operative Credit Societies Act.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR PICTURES.

Exhibition by Cinematograph Stopped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 7.

Under emergent magisterial orders the exhibition of cinematograph views of the Italo-Turkish War at the Skating Rink by a local company was prohibited last night. A large crowd of Mahomedans had gathered to see the pictures as a result of a wide advertisement. The police, however, were apprehensive of angry feeling being needlessly awakened by the exhibition and the Chief Inspector, Mr. Bartels, applied for Magisterial injunction. On the order being communicated to the crowd, it received in good part. This cinematograph company has no connection with the one exhibiting the Durbar pictures.

FIRE ON VESSEL IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

Information was received by the Calcutta Fire Brigade, yesterday, that a fire of serious proportions was raging on the steamer "Kintail" lying at Matiaburs. The vessel had to return from the Bay of Bengal, when outward bound from Calcutta, owing to a fire in the jute and other cargo. Attempts are being made to put out the fire with carbonic acid gas. The damage done is very extensive.

Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., are the agents for the vessel.

THE DEHRA DUN TRAGEDY.

Further Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, JAN. 6.

At yesterday's proceeding in the trial of Miss Mount Stephens for the wilful murder of Miss Garnett Orme, Mrs. Jacobs, witness for the prosecution was cross-examined by Mr. Ewing:—

Is your husband much in debt?—I do not understand what you mean.

The question was repeated. Not, that I am aware of.

Did Miss Orme first call on you about the rent of your house belonging to her friend, Mrs. Thomson in England, that you had not paid? No, just an ordinary call.

Did you ever borrow money from Orme? No.

Did she buy clothes from you to settle a debt?—No, but she brought clothes when I was going home and wore them till the time of death.

Satish Chunder Mukherjee, a clerk in the Bank of Upper India, Lucknow, the next witness, deposed to the dealings of the accused with the Bank and spoke in regard to the various exhibits.

Kera Nath, another clerk of the Bank of Upper India, Lucknow, also gave evidence regarding the accused's transactions with the Bank.

Mr. H. C. Jackson, next witness, stated that he went to Mussoorie on the 16th September and saw Miss Orme for about three hours in Mrs. Schneider's room. The deceased was in excellent spirits and elated at being able to leave for Jhansi on Wednesday or perhaps a week later. Witness left Mussoorie on the 17th or 18th, reached Lucknow and drove to Miss Orme's house and was told by the chowkidar that his daughter and the accused were at the Hotel. On the 19th he went to the Hotel and found the accused was leaving Jhansi. The accused at once asked how the witness had left her cousin. On being told in the best of spirits, the accused said she had had a bad night and had a vision of her cousin and if she had not seen the witness she would have gone to Mussoorie. After the witness had seen the accused off to Jhansi he returned home and there received a wire without any signature. The contents of the wire were "Miss Orme passed away peacefully last night." His daughter then told him of Miss Orme's letter, leaving everything to Miss Mount Stephens and saying she felt she would never see Jhansi. She also said that she had told Miss Mount Stephens not to tear the letter up.

Narain Rao, a clerk in the Allahabad Bank at Jhansi, next identified various letters and cheques of the accused sent to the Bank, which were put in as exhibits.

Mrs. Schneider, House Keeper at the Savoy Hotel, examined, stated that there was a dance at the Hotel on the 12th. Miss Orme and she sat on a window and watched the dancing. The deceased was in good spirits and enjoyed watching the dance. Witness identified the letter she had written engaging Miss Jackson.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Boyce:

You say in this letter that Miss Mount Stephens is engaged to a Colonel and is to be married in October at Jhansi. You say her fiance will stop at the Club or at a hotel and that Miss Orme had been ordered by her Doctor to Jhansi. Will you tell me where you got this information?

The witness did not reply.

The witness then identified a cutting from a newspaper regarding Miss Orme's death sent by her to the accused.

The witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Boyce regarding details of Miss Mount Stephens' stay at the Hotel.

DEHRA DUN, JAN. 7.

In the trial of Miss Mount Stephens, yesterday, Mrs. Schneider, the previous witness, was cross-examined by Mr. Boys, and in reply to a question she said:—When I first questioned about these two ladies (referring to the accused and deceased) I did say I knew nothing about them and that I was no friend of theirs.

Mr. Boys:—Did the Savoy Hotel refuse to give Miss Mount Stephens a room because of the scandal about her?

Witness:—There was no room; but if there had been no scandal Mrs. Foster would have taken her into her room, but Mr. Lincoln and I decided against it.

Continuing witness said: "The bearer said he saw Miss Orme going towards my room after dinner on the 18th, but Mrs. Ormsby said Miss Orme had spoken to her cheerfully and gone up to her own room. I only said I was no friend of theirs because of my position."

Mr. Burton, who was examined next, stated that in connection with the Criminal Investigation Department in England he had received eleven letters written by Miss Mount Stephens to relations and friends. Mr. Oakden identified several of the letters he had received in connection with Miss Orme's death; one from Mr. Twing to Mr. Hunter Garnett Orme telling him the deceased had died of natural causes, failure of the heart, and that the will was perfect, no undue influence was used to make her will bequeathing her property to Miss Mount Stephens whom she loved and wished to enrich and that the Hon'ble Mr. Slacke was one of the executors and Miss Mount Stephens the other.

Continuing, Mr. Burton stated that he had questioned the accused on 2nd November. She said the tooth had been found by her nurse in a tin box. The accused said she had left a small bottle with Miss Orme containing a sleeping draught, which Dr. Osburn prescribed and only one dose had been taken. When asked the meaning in Ex. 46 "I am glad Mrs. Winter's plans are all coming right," the accused said that it meant herself as the deceased called her Mrs. Winter in fun of a man called Winter Seale they had met at Naini Tal. Witness read a letter from the accused to Mrs. Ryan about the house at Jhansi saying her cousin had been ill with heart and feared she would not live long.

Cross-examined by the Magistrate witness said that he had seen Dr. Osburn on the 10th June after receiving instructions to make enquiries regarding Miss Orme and Miss Mount Stephen. Witness read out to Dr. Osburn passages from Mr. Way's letter about the possibility of the poisoning of Miss Orme. Dr. Osburn told witness that Miss Orme was not really ill; that she had reached a certain stage in her life and was inclined to be hysteric. There was no reason for suspecting foul play. According to the Magistrate's instructions witness ordered him, in case Miss Orme was ill, to call in the Civil Surgeon and let witness know of it. That he promised to do. Witness heard nothing more till the 16th of July when he met Dr. Osburn returning from Mr. Denby's funeral. He volunteered to witness the information that spurious or suspicious symptoms in Mrs. Orme's illness and said that he wanted to send a report to witness, but had had no time and would do so later. Witness asked him to report at once. Witness wrote some days after and tried to get him on the telephone but without success. Two or three days later he met witness' wife on the road and sent a message to witness to say that Miss Orme was quite well then and there was no need to worry and that he had no time to write.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

Address of Welcome by the University.

THE KING'S MESSAGE OF HOPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

His Imperial Majesty received to-day an address of welcome from the Calcutta University at Government House. Shortly before 10-30 a. m., the Fellows of the University, both Ordinary and Honorary, were conducted by the A.-D.-C. in Waiting to the Throne Room and ranged on both sides of the Throne. These included the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler, Hon. Sir Fleetwood Wilson, Hon. Sir Robert Carlyle, the Hon. Saiyad Ali Imam, the Hon. Sir Archdale Earle, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Advocate-General and Sir Gurudass Bannerjee. About two hundred registered graduates of the Calcutta University, who were given an opportunity personally to tender homage to the King-Emperor, took their seats in the marble hall facing the Throne Room. The Governor-General in his Chancellor's robes preceded His Majesty, and was received by Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Precisely at 10-30, His Imperial Majesty, attended by his suite, slowly walked into the Throne Room and took his stand on the dais when the Viceroy's Band played the National Anthem.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, the Vice-Chancellor, advanced and made his bow to His Imperial Majesty, and read the following address of welcome by the Calcutta University to the King-Emperor:—

The address after welcoming Their Imperial Majesties referred to the inestimable advantages and blessings for which India was indebted to its connection with Great Britain, particularly the priceless treasures of modern Western knowledge and culture, literature and science. The address gave expression to the feeling of gratitude to Providence, for the kind dispensation which had tied the fate of India to that of the Western country and to the rulers who initiated and adhered to a farsighted and sympathetic policy of public instruction and education through the beneficent action of which the light of modern knowledge was spreading through the whole length and breadth of India. In conclusion the address after referring to the duties and responsibilities of Indian Universities, concluded as follows:—

"They realize that it is their duty not only to promote and foster but also to guide and control the country's advance on the paths of enlightenment and knowledge and to provide safeguards, as far as it is in their power, so that the enthusiasm which the sudden widening of the intellectual horizon is apt to engender in youthful minds may not tend to impair or weaken those great conservative forces without the constant silent action of which no nation can achieve true greatness and well-being, the forces of respect for order, reverence for law and good custom, and loyalty to established authority."

THE KING-EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The address which was enclosed in a handsome silver casket was presented to His Imperial Majesty, who graciously accepting it replied as follows:—

I recall with pleasure the occasion on which six years ago I received from the University of Calcutta, the honorary degree of Doctor of Law, and I am glad to have the opportunity to-day of showing my deep and earnest interest in the higher education of India. It is to the Universities of India that I look to assist in that gradual union and fusion of the culture and aspiration of Europeans and Indians, on which the future well-being of India so greatly depends. I have watched with sympathy the measures that from time to time have been taken by the Universities of India to extend the scope and raise the standards of instruction. Much remains to be done. No University is nowadays complete unless it is equipped with teaching faculties in all the more important branches of the sciences and the arts and unless it provides ample opportunities for research. You have to conserve the ancient learning and simultaneously to push forward Western science. You have also to build up character without which learning is of little value. You say that you recognise your great responsibilities. I bid you godspeed in the work that is before you. Let your ideals be high and your efforts to pursue them unceasing and under Providence you will succeed. Six years ago I sent from England to India a message of sympathy. To-day in India I give India the watchword of hope. On every side I trace the signs and stirrings of new life. Education has given you hope and through better and higher education you will build up higher and better hopes. The announcement was made at Delhi by my command that my Governor-General in Council will allot large sums for the expansion and improvement of education in India. It is my wish that there may be spread over the land a net-work of schools and colleges from which will go forth loyal and manly and useful citizens able to hold their own in industries and agriculture and all the vocations in life, and it is my wish too that the homes of my Indian subjects may be brightened and their labour sweetened by the spread of knowledge, with all that follows in its train a higher level of thought, of comfort and of health. It is through education that my wish will be fulfilled and the cause of education in India will ever be very close to my heart. It is gratifying to me to be assured of your devotion to myself and to my House, of your desire to strengthen the bonds of union between Great Britain and India and of your appreciation of the advantages which you enjoy under British rule. I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address.

The Fellows, both Ordinary, and Honorary, next advanced one by one and made their bows before His Majesty. After all the Fellows had paid their homage the Vice-Chancellor advanced and made his bow and with him His Imperial Majesty shook hands, and presented an autograph portrait of the King-Emperor and Queen Empress to the Calcutta University. After His Excellency the Chancellor had bowed before His Majesty the King-Emperor came down from the dais, and accepted the homage of the assembled Graduates. The band played the National Anthem, and all those assembled took their departure.

The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress last night honoured with their presence a dance given by the Governor General and Lady Hardinge at Government House. The entertainment which was not a State one was a brilliant success. In the quadrille at the beginning His Imperial Majesty danced

with Lord Hardinge. Her Majesty wore a rich flowered brocade and beautiful diamond and emerald ornaments.

STATE QUADRILLES.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

The following couples took part in the State quadrille at the dance at Government House, Calcutta, last night:—The King Emperor and Lady Hardinge, the Queen-Empress and the Governor-General, the Duke of Teck and the Duchess of Devonshire, the Earl of Crewe and the Countess of Shaftesbury, Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson and Lady Duke, the Commandars-in-Chief and Lady Bayley, Lord Stamfordham and the Countess of Sefton, Lord Alington and the Countess of M r and Killie, Sir H. MacMahon and the Lady Meux, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Lady Hewett, the Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Creagh, Admiral Sir S. Keppel and the Hon. V. Baring.

In honour of the Royal Visit, Calcutta is illuminated to-night upon a scale never witnessed before. The business quarter presents a most wonderful sight, and vast crowds have assembled.

Her Imperial Majesty has graciously decided that the sums of half a lakh of rupees sent to her for charity by Raja Bahadur Ram Ranjan Chuckerbarty of Hitampur and twenty thousand rupees obtained by the Bengal Government from the rent of stands on the maidan shall be distributed amongst the hospitals of all denominations in Bengal.

Some three hundred pundits from different parts of India assembled this afternoon at the Calcutta Sanskrit College where they celebrated the Royal visit with prayers and hymns.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 6.

Referring to Their Imperial Majesties' driving at a foot's pace through the dense Calcutta crowd, with only a policeman or two and a few members of their staff as escort after the pageant yesterday the "Statesman" says:—"It was a wonderful demonstration of His Majesty's trust in the people, and on their part a wonderful testimony that the trust was justified."

Describing Their Majesties' visit to Sir David Yule's jute mill yesterday, the same paper says:—"At one point a particularly attractive group was gathered together. The King was watching with close interest the working of a hydraulic press for baling the jute sacks and a chair had been fetched for the Queen. Gradually the mill hands clustered round almost at her feet, and spread themselves outwards along the avenues between the great machines. Nothing could have been more charming than the quiet courtesy of their demeanour."

The "Englishman" gives particulars of an incident, which occured on Red Road as the King was returning with three members of his Staff from his ride yesterday morning, when within five hundred yards from Government House a Eurasian, said to be an employee at the Customs House, rushed out of the crowd, and approaching the King from behind exclaimed:—"A word with Your Majesty, please." The King who was walking his horse, turned round and smiled; but before the man had time to utter another word he was seized by a Police Inspector and taken to the Lal Bazar lock-up. The man protested against his arrest and stated that his object in approaching the King was to lay before His Majesty, a scheme by which Eurasians in the Customs could obtain a better status. He said that that was his only opportunity of obtaining recognition, and he knew His Majesty would have listened to him. He was sorry if he had offended the King. His Majesty on arrival at Government House made enquiries as to the man's object and, it is stated, has commanded that no proceedings be taken against him.

The same paper described a pretty incident, which occurred outside Government House, just before the Royal cortege emerged on its way to the Pageant ground. A Mutiny veteran named Aldridge was pushing his way to the front of the spectators when one of the Staff noticed his medal, ordered a chair to be placed for him by the side of the gates and the old man saw Their Majesties 20 feet nearer than the general spectators.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

The illuminations passed off very successfully last night the vast crowd being throughout orderly and well handled and no accidents of any importance occurring. Their Imperial Majesties viewed the scene from the dome of Government House.

To-day Their Imperial Majesties attended Divine Service at St Paul's Cathedral and left afterwards by launch attended by the Governor General for Barrackpore.

The Queen Empress visited several hospitals, yesterday. A small incident occurred during Her Majesty's visit at the Dufferin Hospital showing Her Majesty's well-known consideration for those around her. It appears that her Majesty was entering one of the wards being escorted by Miss Platt when one of the patients covered up her face with her veil. The Queen Empress at once asked the Lady Superintendent what was the reason and was told that this was due to her hearing a male voice and fearing the approach of a male intruder. Her Imperial Majesty gently but with unmistakable determination observed that the purdah should be respected and command all her male attendants to remain as far from the compound of the Hospital as possible. Her Imperial Majesty regrets that she did not know any vernacular language to make herself intelligible to the patients.

Yesterday on the invitation of Sir Dorabji Tata a party including the Marquess of Crewe, Admiral Sir James Slade, the Maharaja of Dhurbhanga, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Clake, Sir Thomas Holland, Mr. Ratan Tata, Mr. Harold Cox, Dr. Stanley Reed and others were conveyed by special train to Kalimati to visit the Tata Iron Works. The party were shown over the works by the manager, Mr. Wells.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 6.

During the King's visit to Arrah, a small ceremony took place in an old building, in which the famous defence of Arrah took place during the Mutiny by some men of the 45th Rattray's Sikhs, and some Curbans. A party of the 45th Sikhs headed by Major Rattray, son of Col Rattray, who raised the regiment, was drawn up at the building and were presented to the King. The King then inspected the building, and was much interested in the narrative of the defence. He enquired carefully into the details, as if placing himself in the position of the Commander. He wished to know where the well was dug, and where the mining and countermining had taken place. Probably, the last survivor in India of the actual defence was present, namely Mr. Boyle's Bearer, now a very old man, who says that he is over a hundred, and certainly is over eighty years of age.

THE KING'S SHOOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 6.

Particulars received of the King-Emperor's shoot in Nepal state —

The King's shooting box was picturesquely situated on a lawn-like clearing, sloping down to the river, and a splendid view was obtained of the long range of snow peaks of the Himalayas rising to a height of 24,000 or 25,000 feet. After shooting here for four days, the party moved on to Kasra, seven or eight miles away, where the scenery and forest surroundings were even more beautiful. On Christmas-Day, there was a presentation to the King-Emperor by his Nepalese hosts of a valuable collection of various wild animals found in the country. Among these there were bears, leopards, snow leopards, a young elephant and rhinoceros, a wild ass and many kinds of dear, besides lesser mammals and birds.

On two days no kills were reported, and owing to the uncertainty as to where the tiger or rhino could be found, only one tiger was killed on each of these particular days. His Imperial Majesty shot with wonderful accuracy, and 21 tigers and several rhinos fell to his rifle. About 250 elephants were employed in the shoot.

The weather was delightful during the whole ten days' stay in the forests, but every evening after sunset a thick mist blotted out the whole landscape, and this did not lift until about 10 a. m. The biggest bag made by the various parties in one day was ten tigers and one bear. Many exciting incidents occurred as might have been expected, when game was being searched for in thick jungle. Two of His Imperial Majesty's suite were not only charged, but also chased by a rhino, and had a bad quarter of an hour on the fleeing elephants.

ROYAL DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

Official Programmes.

The following notification has been issued :—

Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress will arrive at the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay, at 12 noon, on the 10th January. The arrival will be private. Their Imperial Majesties will be received by His Excellency the Governor-General and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke.

Their Imperial Majesties will drive in procession, at a walk, escorted by a full Imperial escort, from the Victoria Terminus to the Apollo Bundar *via* Hornby Road, Esplanade Road and Apollo Bundar Road. The route will be lined by troops under orders of the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade. A Guard-of-Honour with Band and Colours will be drawn up at the Apollo Bandar.

The Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, the Commissioner of Customs, the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the Commissioner, N. D., the Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, the Consuls-General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls, the Senior Naval Officer, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Secretaries to Government, the Accountant-General, Bombay, the Collector of Bombay, the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, and the Sheriff of Bombay, or such of these as are then in Bombay, will await Their Imperial Majesties' arrival in the Pavilion.

Their Imperial Majesties will alight in front of the Amphitheatre. His Imperial Majesty will inspect the Guard-of-Honour and Their Imperial Majesty will then proceed to the Pavilion. The Vice-President of the Bombay Legislative Council will be presented to His Imperial Majesty by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and will read an address on behalf of the Bombay Legislative Council, to which His Imperial Majesty will be graciously pleased to reply. The Members of the Bombay Legislative Council will then be presented by the Vice-President to His Imperial Majesty.

His Excellency the Governor will then present to His Imperial Majesty the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Bishop of Bombay, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General, the Commissioner of Customs, the General Officer Commanding 6th (Poona) Division, the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, the Commissioner, N. D., the Foreign Consular Officers, the Native Chiefs present and the Sheriff of Bombay.

Their Imperial Majesties will then embark, and will be accompanied on board H. M. S. "Medina" by His Excellency the Governor-General and His Excellency the Governor and Lady Clarke. An Imperial salute of 101 guns will be fired on embarkation.

Accommodation will be reserved in the Pavilion for Native Chiefs and First Class Sardars of the Deccan and Gujarat, who are in Bombay and have intimated to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, their desire to be present.

Cards of admission to the Amphitheatre will be issued, on application, to all Officers of His Majesty's Services, Naval, Military, Royal Indian Marine and Civil, and Officers belonging to the Corps of Volunteers then in Bombay, and not on duty elsewhere, and to Second Class Sardars present in Bombay. As far as further accommodation is available in the Amphitheatre, it will be allotted to any ladies and gentlemen who may intimate their desire to be present to the Executive Engineer, Presidency, by whom cards of admission will be issued.

The Commissioner of Police will be maintain order and keep the streets clear.

Full dress (white) will be worn by civil and naval officers, review order by military officers and morning dress by all gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS.

His Holiness the Pir-Chishti, president of the Loyal Moslem Association, Bombay, has received the following reply, dated the 29th December, King Emperor's camp, from the Private Secretary to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor:—"The Private Secretary is commanded to acknowledge the receipt of Pir Chishti's letter, dated the 26th December, and to thank him for his expressions of loyalty."

At to-day's meeting of the Corporation, Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle will move:—"That in commemoration of the visit of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor of India and the Queen-Empress the Corporation are of opinion that an additional allowance equivalent to half a month's salary be paid to all Municipal employes drawing Rs. 50 per mensem and under, and the Commissioner be requested to bring through the Standing Committee's proposals for a grant to meet the expenditure."

THE KING AND GOA.

Visit from Governor-General.

The "Heraldo," the leading daily of Portuguese India, states that His Excellency Senhor Conceiro da Costa, Governor-General of Portuguese India, has received an official note from the Government of India, to the effect that His Majesty, the King Emperor, will be pleased to receive a visit from His Excellency on board the Medina, on the 10th instant. Senhor Conceiro da Costa will probably leave his territory for Bombay, on the 7th instant.

THE CHANGE OF CAPITAL.

Viceroy's Proposed Visit to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

The proposal, which is understood to be under serious consideration of the Government of India, to bind the Viceroy for the future to spend three or four weeks each year at Calcutta about Christmas time is being much discussed here.

The *Englishman* welcomes it as a great concession to Calcutta's claims.

The *Indian Daily News* on the other hand objects and says:—"The reforms cannot be sacrificed even for the sake of the Calcutta season. Nothing can be more ridiculous than for the "Premier City in the Empire" to pretend that the claims of the Calcutta season should weigh against the busines of the Empire, but that is precisely what this demand comes to. Ordinarily speaking the legislative business of Empire should commence at Delhi in November, if not earlier. Even then the very short experience we have had makes it absolutely certain that the legislative business will grow in volume as in importance year by year. One of the advantages of the removal to Delhi will be that the Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will have easier access to the city and back again to their homes and businesses. The location of the seat of the Imperial Government at Delhi should enable busiest member to attend meetings at short notice, in fact, we look forward hopefully to bi-monthly sessions of the council at Delhi, continuously from October to May. That at any rate is the ideal up, to which the Government with the co-operation of the public, should work. The effect, however, of the suggested Viceregal stay at Calcutta for three to four weeks will be to break the continuity of legislative business, and more of Imperial business generally.

A MEETING OF BEHAREES.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

A large meeting of Beharee gentlemen was held at the residence of the Maharajah of Durbanga this evening. Among the speakers were Maharajah Gidhour Tikari Baniely, Mr. Hassan Imam, Mr. Haque, Mr. S. Sinha, Kumar Kritananda Singh, Kipnarain Singh and others. Resolutions were passed thanking Their Imperial Majesties for the Durbar boons and the creation of the province of Behar. The meeting also resolved that Patna should be the capital of the province with a chartered High Court. The meeting also asked that Bhagalpur with the exception of Darjeeling should be retained within the jurisdiction of the new province.

The Maharaja of Durbanga who presided referred in eloquent terms to the Coronation Durbar and dwelt upon the great results which the Royal visit produced all over India. He said: "The boons announced at the Delhi Durbar have ushered in changes of a far-reaching order all in the interests of peace and prosperity and contentment amongst the people, and their material and moral progress as the days go by. Delhi is to have her ancient glory restored in again becoming the capital of the Indian Empire, while Calcutta will, in His Imperial Majesty's words, still remain the premier city of the Empire going on expanding in population and in trade and commerce, in arts and in manufactures. The raising of Bengal to a Governorship and the modification of the Partition has pleased the people and will more than make up for Calcutta any seeming loss which the transfer of the capital may have been supposed to accomplish. This boon will do more than anything else towards the promotion of peace and harmony throughout the whole of Bengal. It is natural that I should rejoin with all Beharees at the institution of Lieutenant-Governorship and Council in our midst. For this great boon we are profoundly thankful to His Imperial Majesty and the Government of India. With our own ruler in our midst our interest and our wants will receive full recognition., and with greater promptitude than in times past. Behar now looks forward to the development of the province in all that makes for peace and prosperity.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

YAMBUNG, JAN. 6.

The village of Riu was reached by Mr. Bentinck's mission who were accorded a very friendly reception by the inhabitants. The Jams of Vemsing have now come in to sue for peace. An hospital for Abors has been opened in the camp. Goitre and cretinism seem very prevalent on the left bank of the Dihong, and granular conjunctivitis probably aggravated by the pungent smoke is almost universal. Mr. Burkhill, Government Botanist, has arrived here. The health of the troops and followers is satisfactory.

SIMLA, JAN. 6.

The General Officer commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on January 5th that the Dihong exploration party reached Riu, and found the people very friendly. The Komsing people supplied carriers to help with the loads. The party will continue to advance up the left bank of the Dihong.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 6.

A meeting of some leading members of the Anglo-Indian community was held at Calcutta recently. Among those present were the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Madge, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Richmond of Madras, and Mr. Abbott of Jhansi. There was a good deal of discussion with regard to the federation of the three associations of Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad with the Anglo-Indian League. Owing to some technical difficulty as regards the constitution of the League, it was resolved that for the present Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad federate on the constitution arrived at by the Allahabad Conference as modified, and that as soon as the League matters are settled the Anglo-Indian Empire League will join the federation. Practically the federation bas been completed. Mr. Madge was proposed as the President of the General Council of All India.

A BAILIFF'S ADVENTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 6.

When the matter of Mr. Garlah, Civil Court Bailiff, who charged Mr. E. Knott, Manager of Messrs. Watson and Co., with an assault, and with painting and ducking him while in execution of a writ against him, was called on before the District Magistrate, Chief Inspector Bartels reported that Mr. Knott had left the station a few nights ago, breaking personal bail.

The Court issued a non-bailable warrant for Mr. Knott's arrest.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

INQUIRY IN PLEADER'S CONDUCT.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of the rule calling upon Mr. Ishwarlal Kalyandass, a High Court pleader, to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the legal practitioners' act for accepting work through a proclaimed tout.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Company, and Mr. D. A. Khare, pleader, appeared for the respondent; the Government Pleader represented the Bar.

The case against Mr. Ishwarlal was that he had accepted employment as a lawyer through a proclaimed tout named Balkrishna, on the 30th June, 1910. Mr. Rao's case was that on the 1st April, 1910, a second appeal was dismissed by the High Court under Order 41, Rule 11. The appellants in that case were one Hailaji and others. At the end of June, 1910, Hailaji came to Bombay, to file an appeal under the "letters patent" from the order of dismissal. Upon making inquiries he was advised to engage Mr. S. Bhandarkar to file his appeal. As Hailaji did not know Mr. Bhandakar's office or residence, he went to Kalbadevi on the 30th June, to make inquiries about Mr. Bhandarkar. There he met a man who took him to Mr. Ishwarlal's Office, at the corner of Princess Street. Hailaji was there introduced to Mr. Ishwarlal, who accepted the work. The man, who introduced this work turned out to be a proclaimed tout of the Small Causes Court. At 2 p. m., that day, the pleader saw the client at the High Court and promised him to file his appeal. On the 3rd July, the papers in that case were returned to Hailaji on the ground that the appeal was time-barred. The client then asked for a refund of Rs. 30, given to Mr. Ashwarlal as a part payment of his fees, as no work was done. The client contended that the moneys were not returned when the pleader argued that they were. On 4th July, the Registrar of the Small Causes Court, Mr. Spencer, was informed that this client had been taken to Mr. Ishwarlal by a tout, and he began to make inquiries into the matter. He examined Hailaji and his three companions and another proclaimed tout named Pais. On the 11th July, Mr. Spencer sent for Mr. Ishwarlal, and read out to him the statements he had recorded. Asked what Mr. Ishwarlal had to say in the matter, Mr. Ishwarlal declined to allow any statement of his to be reduced to writing, but said something which had reference to the refund of Rs. 30. The Registrar then reported the matter to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, who sent the papers of this inquiry to the High Court.

A charge was then framed against Mr. Ishwarlal under Section 13 (E) of the Legal Practitioners' Act, and he was called upon to submit his explanation in writing. On the 8th August, 1910, Mr. Ishwarlal submitted his explanation, in which he denied that Balkrishna had approached him on the 30th June, or on any other day, and he said that the Rs. 30 were refunded. He also complained that the witnesses were examined in his absence, and that he was not given an opportunity of cross-examining them. On reading that explanation, the High Court sent down the papers to the Registrar of the Small Causes Court with directions that witnesses should be examined afresh in Mr. Ishwarlal's presence, and that he should be given an opportunity to cross-examine them. This was done on the 26th August, when Mr. Spencer gave Mr. Ishwarlal notice that witnesses were to be recalled. Mr. Ishwarlal then appeared with Mr. Payne, solicitor, on the 15th September, and Mr. Payne had not concluded the cross-examination of the first witness, when the matter was adjourned till the 22nd. On that day, Mr. Ishwarlal appeared with Mr. D'Souza pleader, who then raised an objection that the proceedings were irregular and he insisted on the witness being examined-in-chief again, but the Registrar refused to do so.

The matter then came up before the High Court and after hearing Mr. Rao, the Court directed that a further inquiry be held before some such officer as the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court might appoint, other than the Registrar, as the procedure adopted had been a blundering one from start to finish.

In accordance with this order, an inquiry was held before the fifth Judge of the Small Causes Court, Mr. Manchhashankar, who held that Mr. Ishwarlal had not accepted the work through the tout Balkrishna, and that he had refunded the Rs. 30 to Hailaji. The Judge, in his report, stated that he refrained from discussing the evidence in detail as the contradictions and improbabilities were very numerous to his mind.

On reading this report, their Lordships discharged the rule.

BIG PERSONAL DECREE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Beaman, the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, appeared for the Bank of India, and applied for a personal decree against Gordhandass Gosuldass Tejpal and Naranji Dwarkadass.

Counsel said that the Bank had obtained a mortgage decree nisi for Rs. 5,00,000 and odd against the defendants in August, 1910, with liberty to apply for a personal decree, in case the sale-proceeds were insufficient to meet the amount. Decree absolute for sale was passed on the 6th March last, and the properties were purchased by the plaintiffs at the sale for Rs. 3,49,000 and odd. There was now due to the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 2,28,228, for which sum they prayed a personal decree with interest and costs of the suit subsequent to the decree nisi.

His Lordship passed the decree as prayed for.

FRAUDULENT TRANSFER.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the suit brought by Mr. R. D. Sethna, Official Assignee of the estate of Cassum Nanji Miyani and Ahmed Bundeally, adjudged insolvents, against Abdulla Bundeally to set aside certain fraudulent transfer of property.

Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear.

Mr. Raikes said that the second insolvent's mother according to the insolvents' books, had deposited a large sum of money with their firm, which was carrying on business in the name of Cassum Nanji Miyani and Company. A few days before the insolvency when the insolvents were refusing payment to their creditors they paid to the defendant, as heir of the lady, a sum of Rs. 7,000 in cash, a bill of lading in respect of goods valued at Rs. 3,600 and 36 shares of the face value of Rs. 18,000 in the Bombay and Africa Steam Navigation Company. Soon after the suit had been filed, a receiver of this property was appointed, and he succeeded in recovering the Rs. 7,000 paid in cash. The bill of lading, the defendant said he had sold and spent the money. The shares were with the company, who are asked by the receiver not to transfer them in the defendant's name.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, solicitor, was examined in support of the claim and his Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff with costs declaring the transfer of property to be fraudulent and ordering the defendent to pay up Rs. 3,600 and hand over the share certificates.

REVENGEFUL AGRICULTURIST.

On the appellate side of the Bombay High Court, Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Bachelor disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who convicted Jina Ghela of murder and sentenced him to death.

Mr. G. N. Thakor appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The prosecution case was that the accused owed a debt to the deceased for which the latter obtained a decree against him and caused his property to be sold and purchased it for himself in 1905. The accused, thus having no means of subsistence left the village and went into Broach district to earn a livelihood. After September, 1910, he returned with his wife and opened negotiations for the restoration of the property on payment of the debt. The panch settled the debt at Rs. 130, and the accused paid down Rs. 50 immediately; he paid the balance in March last, but the deceased did not restore possession of the properties to the accused on the pretext that his brother owed him a debt. He declined to restore possession to the accused until the debt was paid off or unless he was given a share in the mango crops of the year. The accused declined to do either but decoyed the deceased on the 29th May to the field, where he did him to death with a hatchet.

The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to that of transportation for life.

CLAIM FOR CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, Mr. Justice Heaton heard the suit brought by Mahomed Nuhed Tharia Topan, a Khoja, against his wife Sakinabai in which the plaintiff claimed restitution of conjugal rights from the defendant.

Mr. Jehangir Dinshah Davar, instructed by Messrs. Mulji and Khambatta, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that he was married to the defendant in 1894, and in 1896, the defendant left his house without any justifiable cause and though repeatedly called upon to come and live with him, had refused to do so.

The defendant, in her written statement alleged ill-treatment by the plaintiff, and his mother Lady Janbai, and stated that Lady Janbai turned her out of the house with the acquiescence of the plaintiff. The marriage between them had been dissolved by a decision of the Council of the Khoja Shia Ismaelee Jamat, which had been authorised to deal with all matrimonial questions arising between the members of the community. Recently plaintiff had seceded from the community and had become a member of the Shia Isna Ashri community. She feared injury to her life if she was compelled to go and live with the plaintiff. She also pleaded limitation.

The case is proceeding.

POLICE COURTS.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

On Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged D. M. Rodrigues, a motor-driver with driving his motor-car in such a rash manner as to endanger safety of life and property in that he caused injuries to Khedu Shivraj, syce in the service of the Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal.

The complaint was that the accused drove his motor rashly from the Sandhurst Road and coming down the Bridge, he turned into the Queen's Road so recklessly that he collided the motor with the Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal's carriage and pair, waiting near the Orient Club. The coachman and the syce fell down and the latter was much hurt. The carriage was badly damaged and one of the horses was also hurt.

The Magistrate convicted the accused, and remarked that he was drunk at the time. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ESCAPING FROM POLICE CUSTODY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Gulam Husein, a Mahomedan, was charged with escaping from police custody. The accused was arrested under Section 36 of the Police Act, and was taken to the Nagpada Police Station. He was seated on the verandah pending investigation by the Inspector, when the accused made good his escape. He was rearrested and placed before the Magistrate.

He was fined Rs. 45 with the option of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

STANDARD TIME IN GOA.

At midnight on the 31st of December, the clocks in Portuguese India were set to "Standard Time" which, Senhor Conceiro da Costa has ordered, should be observed as the legal time in Portuguese India from the 1st instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Two subalterns of the 14th King's Hussars, Mhow, have just been promoted to captaincies in that distinguished regiment—Lieutenant P. F. Villiers, who is serving with the 1st Battalion King's African Rifles, Zomba, Central Africa, and Lieutenant V. E. Moccatta. Captain Villiers, who remains seconded in the 14th, and Captain Moccatta were appointed to the regiment in August, 1905, and June, 1906, respectively. The subalterns of the 14th were fairly fortunate in promotion in 1911, four having been advanced to captaincies, against two in the preceding two years.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Oceana," Jan. 6.

The P. and O. Co's Mail steamer "Oceana," with the English mails of the 22nd December, arrived in harbour on Saturday afternoon, brought the following passengers :—

Agree, Mr A S
Blair, Mrs
Boocuet, Mr G S
Bocquet, Mrs
Booker, Mr Arthur
Cassim, Mr S N
Cook, Mr W H
Courderoy, Mrs M and infant
Cruddas, Maj H M and Mrs
Dobbing, Mr
Downs, Mr
Durand, Mr P F
Eccles, Mr P
Edwards, Mr H A R
Fagan, Rev H W F
Fagan, Mrs
Ghardiali, Mr E P
Girlam, Mrs child and infant
Grant, Dr Willoughby
Grant, Mrs
Haarbleicker, Mr O G
Harris, Capt E T
Harris, Mrs
Harrison, Mr R C
Hefti, Mr H
Hope, Mr R J
Hynd, Mr
Hynd, Mrs
Hynd, Miss
Jack, Mr J F
Jannink, Mr A
Job, Mr C B
Kanga, Dr H D
Khan, Mr A B
Kirby, Lt-Col N
Livesey, Mr H
Macphail, Capt A
Macredie, Miss
Mallett, Mr F
McCulloch, Capt A J
McNeile, Maj D H
Meyer, Mr Elias
Miller, Hon Mr Justice
Miller, Mrs
Nadin, Miss Ida
Nawab, Mr N
O'Donnel, R E Maj
Palmer, Lady A
Priday, Mr L M
Richardson, Mrs W H and infant
Salter, Miss K
Sandiord, Mr C W
Scholfield, Mr Joseph
Shorrock, Mr G
Smalley, Mr Wm
Taylor, Mr C L
Thompson, Mr H J
Tweedie's, Mr E
Waite, Mr F E
West, Mrs S E
Whitney Mr W W
Whitton, Mr J
Wild, Miss V
Yule, Mr A

Per s. s. "City of York," Jan. 9.

The Ellerman Line as "City of York" Commander J. Wilson, left Perim on the 4th instant, and is due to arrive here at midday 9th instant, who will be landed at Victoria Dock.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 6.

The R. I. M. S. "Hardinge," which sailed this afternoon for Bombay took with her 16 British officers, 2 wives, 684 N.-C. officers and men; 43 women, and 37 children of the 1st Battalion Irish Rifles.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 4.)

OLLA PODRIDA.

When making a purchase at one of the huge retail establishments in the West End two or three days ago I expressed the hope that the Christmas trade was entirely satisfactory. The assistant replied: "Better than ever *in spite of the Durbar*"! Some people have curious notions as to the number of people who have gone out to India for the great ceremonial.

The P. and O Company announces that it will supply medicines for passengers as heretofore, but in order to put an end to the system of voluntary doctors' fees and in conformity with the general practice in the profession, the surgeons are authorised to charge for medical attendance at the rate of five shillings, first saloon, and two shillings and sixpence second saloon per visit. A very good arrangement. Many people would be glad also of a fixed scale for tips not only at sea but on land.

"Bombay . . . is one of the most beautiful cities of the Far (*sic*) East and as far as its public institutions and buildings are concerned will rank with some of the finest cities in the world. Take only two out of a great number and I am quite sure there are not two to equal them in any country. I refer to the Bombay Victoria Railway station and the New Post Office . . . The steets are wide, well made and kept in splendid condition." The above is an extract from a letter which Mr. Arthur Davy, an ex-member of the Bradford City Council, has sent home from Bombay, and which is published in one of the daily papers of that city. Mr. Davy's appreciation of the architectural and other beauties of your fair city shows him to be a man of taste. As to one or two other things he mentions I hope and believe that he has been misinformed. But apparently like Mr. McKenna's letter about Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Davy's letter was not written for publication.

A similar letter *sans* the strictures alluded to appear in a Newcastle paper over the signature of "James Tullin," who among other interesting things tells us that Poona is the "Scarbrough of India." Why certainly. The Poona sea front is exactly like that of Scarbrough.

The result of the North Ayrshire election is the worst below the Government has yet received, and if there are many more reverses we may expect to hear a demand for the Master of Elibank's head on a charger. This is the third seat he has given to his opponents, for it is absurd to contend as the *Westminster* does to-day that he was obliged to allow a vacancy to be created in North Ayrshire. Plenty of men with claims equal to those of the new Solicitor-General for Scotland have been passed over for strategical reasons. Mr. Anderson's supporter had predicted for him a minimum majority of 500.

STRIKE RIOTS IN DUNDEE.

Arrival of Troops.

There were serious disturbances in Dundee December 19, arising out of the carters' and dock labourers' strike, and the position become so alarming that, in response to a request from the magistrates, the War Office gave instructions for a body of soldiers to be sent up from Edinburgh. Within 12 hours the necessary men were in the city. They consisted of 300 of the Royal Highlanders from Edinburgh Castle, and travelled in three specia trains. Their progress through the street to the Drill Hall, which will be their quarters during their stay, was watched by thousands of people, but there was no untoward incident. The troops carried a day's rations with them and a supply of cartridges.

To a large extent the business of the town was at a standstill during the day. Mills, factories, and tenements were unable to carry on their businesses owing to want of either fuel or material, and in at least half a dozen cases large factories were obliged to stop the machinery and thus add to the number of idle workers.

The dispute arose owing to demands by the carters for a "minimum" wage of 23s. a week, and by the dock labourers for an advance of a penny and hour to 9d. Practically all the private and smaller firms conceded these terms, but the rail way companies and the carting contractors who work for them declined at the outset on the ground that some of these firms, as is alleged, did work other than their own. The officials of the men's union thereupon decided to call out the carters and dock labourers.

During Tuesday's disturbances two of the strikers had their skulls injured as a result of baton charges by the police, one being badly hurt. A postman on his round who got into one of the fights was knocked down and had one of his arms fractured. Later in the day a woman carrying a child got into a crowd of riotous youths in one of the principal streets of the town, and in the course of a police charge, the child is said to have been inadvertently struck. It was severely injured and was taken to the infirmary. A lorry containing a lead of empty boxes was seized by the strikers, the contents were thrown upon, the streets, and, after a violent struggle between the crowd and the police, the vehicle was pitched into the dock.

As the result of the strike of carters, and dockers at Dundee, several other jute mills were closed yesterday. In all about 30 of these establishments are now closed, and it was reported that some these will not in any circumstances reopened until after New Year's Day. Although the feeling prevalent was that a settlement would be effected, the day did not pass without quite a number of disorderly incidents, and the ranks of the strikers were recruited by thousands of persons made idle by the closing of the mills.

Lord Provost Urquhart had interviews with the various parties to the dispute with a view to bringing about a settlement, and various conferences between parties were held. But there was no definite result, although a better understanding was reported.

The men of the Black Watch continued to have a quiet time at their headquarters. Twenty of them were allowed to leave on furlough yesterday. They were accompanied to the station by one of the sergeants, and on their way they were greeted with a good deal of hooting. The sergeant on his way back was surrounded by a band of mill girls, and the police had to interfere to enable the non-commissioned officer to proceed.

At 11 o'clock a serious riot occurred, a crowd of several thousands had gathered opposite the Caledonian Railway Station, interrupting all traffic. As the foot police failed to clear the streets, mounted constables were summoned, and they repeatedly charged the mob. Stones and other missiles were thrown and four constables were so seriously injured that they had to be removed to the infirmary. Order was ultimately restored.

SEVERAL appointments have been made to the smaller auxiliary ships attached to the East Indies Squadron. Lieutenant G. Venables has been appointed to the command of the "Mashona," and Lieutenant J. A. Legh to the command of the "Harold," and both will be borne on the books of the cruiser "Fox" whilst so employed Lieutenant Venables has spent seven and a half years afloat and he previously served with the cruiser "Perseus" up the Gulf and other parts of the station so that he is no stranger to it. Lieutenant Legh has been six and a half years in the service and was recently lieutenant of the destroyer "Albatross" on the Mediterranean Station Lieutenant P. A. Heyder has been appointed to the sloop "Espiegle." This officer has served on the blue for a little over seven years and Lieutenant J. Spurgin, who joins the "Sphinx," has served seven years in the fleet.

GENEROUS OFFER.

The Proprietors guarantee Kaminia Oil to cure dandruff, Stop Falling Hair or Itching Scalp or Money Back.

But Kaminia Oil is more than a cure for dandruff—it will make hair grow on any head where the hair bulb is not altogether dead.

And we want every reader of the Gazette to know that Kaminia Oil is the most delightful hair dressing in the world. It is so pleasant to use, and its effect is so invigorating and refreshing, that it pleases everybody.

The woman of Paris, are as a rule, beautiful and keep beautiful, and a careful English observer who has travelled much claims that their beauty is due to their knowledge of how to keep their hair luxuriant, which they do so by using a superior hair tonic.

Many English and Indian women are as wise as French sisters, and that is why Kaminia Oil, the quick acting and greatest of all hair restorers and tonics, is now having such a tremendous sale in India.

Kaminia Oil is sold by leading druggists everywhere and in Bombay. At Tomson and Co., Kalbadevi at Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. P. extra. Please see that you get Kaminia Oil and no substitute.

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ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.
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You connect the Accumulator at night. It is fully charged in the morning.

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It's a Bad Sign

when you have that obstinate, lingering cough which will not be shaken off.

There is no cough at any stage, whether old or young, but what needs attention. A cough soon wrecks a strong constitution, and makes one helpless, in fact a cough is a very dangerous ailment, yet many hardly notice a cough. The way to cure bronchitis and chest colds is to apply Little's Oriental Balm.

Rub it well

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, and the younger children of the King and Queen will spend Christmas at Sandringham. The King and Queen of Norway have returned to Christiania.

Parliament was prorogued on Saturday by Royal Commission until February 14.

Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Lloyd George addressed a large meeting in London last Saturday in favour of woman suffrage.

Mr. Lloyd George was assaulted on his way home from the meeting by a young male suffragist, who threw a despatch box at him. The assailant has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Large meetings of medical men throughout the country have decided to oppose the Insurance Bill unless the six "cardinal points" are conceded.

The Government have decided to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the system of appointment and the method of promotion in the Civil Service.

The Unionist candidate has been elected for North Aymhire, defeating the Solicitor-General for Scotland, and converting a Liberal majority of 354 into a Unionist one of 271.

The special conference of the Miners' Federation resolved yesterday to take a ballot on the question of a national strike for the principle of a "minimum" wage.

Owing to the refusal of two workers at an Accrington cotton mill to join a trade union the organized operatives struck work on Wednesday evening. A general lock-out in North and North-East Lancashire is feared.

There have been serious disturbances at Dundee in connexion with a carters' strike, and soldiers have been drafted into the city.

The decision of the railway men's leaders not to publish the results of the recent ballot has been widely censured by the men.

Professor Bergson has been appointed Gifford Lecturer at Edinburgh University from 1913 to 1915.

A number of well-known Churchmen and Nonconformists have joined Sir Henry Lunn's conciliation conference.

Lord Roberts has stated that in his opinion the military forces of the United Kingdom are unprepared for war. At Bradford on Saturday Lord Haldane replied to Lord Roberts.

Among the deaths announced during the week are those of Sir James Inglis. "John Strange Winter," and the Rev. D. Donald Macleod.

Alfred William Carpenter has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for obtaining money by false pretences.

The War Office offers £11,000, of which £5,000 is open to British subjects only, in prizes for a military aeroplane competition.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The financial situation continues to preoccupy Austrian public men. The Chamber rose on Wednesday night for the Christmas recess bequeathing to the Upper House an unwelcome legacy in the form of a provisional Budget that sanctions the contraction or renewal of some £20,000,000 of public debt, while the Canal Construction Bill contemplates a further unexpected outlay of nearly £18,000,000. Financial authorities in the Upper Chamber deplore the tendency to increase the public indebtedness, and demand that the Government should administer the resources of the Empire with greater care for the permanent interests of the State and the population.

BELGIUM.

In the Senate on Tuesday M. Haurez and M Wisner expressed anxiety in regard to the defences of the country. The Army was not large enough and was badly organised, and the Antwerp and Meuse fortifications were inadequate. The situation demanded sacrifices from the country. The Minister for War, General Hellebaut, replied that before long the Artillery would consist of 48 batteries. The Antwerp defence works would be completed by 1912.

CRETE.

Twenty-four Cretan Deputies attempted to leave for Greece but were promptly stopped and taken on board a French warship. They were offered their liberty if they would take an oath not to attempt to leave again for Greece. This they stoutly refused to do, and they are still prisoners on board the warship. One Deputy eluded the authorities and arrived at the Piræus but the Government had him taken back to Crete immediately.

GERMANY.

The "North-German Gazette" has published a summary of the Imperial estimates for the next financial year. The ordinary estimates balance with a revenue and expenditure of £134,244,521, an increase as compared with 1911 of £7,028,444. The extraordinary estimates show an expenditure of £6,723,654 (a decrease of £4,125,135) and a revenue of £4,535,736, (a decrease of £1,438,054). The deficit to be met by loan is therefore £2,187,918 (a decrease of £2,687,081). The following are the totals given for expenditure on the navy—recurring ordinary expenditure £8,996,362 (an increase of £321,025), and recurring extraordinary expenditure £9,836,5 3 (an increase of £741,102), extraordinary expenditure £4,128,000 (a decrease of £1,316,995). This would give a total Navy expenditure of £22,861,315, or a decrease of just under £40,000 as compared with a year ago. The figures for the Army are—recurring ordinary expenditure, £33,488,164 (an increase of £1,685,150); non-recurring ordinary expenditure, £4,199,037 (an increase of £723,150); and extraordinary expenditure £838,215 (a decrease of £396,255). This would give a total Army expenditure of £38,525,416, or an increase of just over £2,000,000 as compared with a year ago.

As was to be expected the programme of ship construction is in accordance with the scheme of the existing Navy Laws. The new large ship construction, for which a first instalment has to be provided in 1912, consists only of one battleship (Ersatz Brandenburg) and one large cruiser (Ersatz Kaiserin Augusta). There is still no authoritative statement about the increased expenditure on the Navy and the Army, which the new Reichstag is to be asked to sanction. The public is well aware that naval and military expansion is intended, but it is doubtful whether any of the non-Socialist Parties wishes the announcement to be made in so precise a form as to provoke precise questions about new taxation. As regards naval expansion, the publication of the Navy Estimates definitely narrows the Government's choice of courses to two possibilities—the presentation at any convenient moment of supplementary estimates or the presentation of a new Navy Law. The first of these two courses is most likely to be adopted.

PORTUGAL.

The first Budget of the Republic was presented on Monday. The Minister of Finance declared that the total revenue amounted to £16,800,000, and the deficit to £435,000, this sum including the usual yearly amortizations of the public debt. The total indebtedness of the country was given as £191,000 000. It is officially stated that the Budget which the Provisional Government had intended so present to Parliament showed a deficit of £1,020,000. The great improvement in the situation has therefore caused surprise, and some Deputies openly doubt the accuracy of the figures and say that only after a rigorous examination and discussion of the Budget will they be able to believe in such favourable results.

A terrible storm swept over the whole northern coast of Spain and Portugal on Monday, and brought all shipping operations on the river Douro to a stand-still. A ship named the Odilia, with a cargo of figs, sank in the roads at Leixoes. All the crew were saved. Three sailing vessels ran ashore in the same bay, and it is expected that they will all become total losses. A boy of 11 years, who was playing on the beach at Foz Noya, was carried away by the waves.

TURKEY.

An "Iradeh" has been issued appointing Sir Richard Crawford as Financial and Economic Adviser to the Ottoman Government. Sir Richard Crawford, whose appointment is highly popular, will retain control over the Customs administration which he has done so much to purify and to reorganize.

The Parliamentary situation is becoming critical. The tension between the two parties in connexion with the proposed modification of Article 35 of the Constitution led to an incident during Monday's sitting of the Chamber between a Union and Progress Deputy and a member of the Opposition. The former attempted to strike the latter with a chair, but was prevented from doing so by the intervention of the other Deputies. A tumultuous scene ensued, and finally the President was compelled to declare the sitting closed. At a meeting of the Union and Progress majority which was subsequently held it was decided to bring about a dissolution of the Chamber at all costs.

Five men belonging to the band of the notorious Tchakirdjali, whose death was recently reported, have been surrounded and slain by a strong force of gendarmes in the Vilayet of Aidin. Three of the bandits were shot in the course of a desperate encounter, two perished in a house in which they had taken refuge and which was fired by their pursuers. Seven gendarmes were killed and three wounded in the fight.

The Bulgarians have begun a campaign against the Committee of Union and Progress. Influential members have been receiving a series of anonymous letters threatening them with death. Two leading members of the Committee at Cratova have been assassinated by Bulgars.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. William C. Reick, who for the past five years has been associated in the management of the "New York Times," has purchased from the Laffan estate the controlling ownership of the "New York Sun" (morning and evening) and will hereafter direct the "Sun" as president and publisher. Mr. Reick has resigned his position on the "New York Times."

The Commercial Travellers' National League has started an active campaign to abolish the giving of tips to hotel employees. The president, Mr. Dow, has sent a letter warning hotel proprietors that, if they persist in the tipping habit, the League will advertise for rooms and apartments for travellers in every city throughout the country which does not possess a "tipless" hotel. The League also threatens to request Chambers of Commerce to encourage the establishment of central showrooms for travellers with samples if the hotels refuse to abolish the tipping evil.

Speaking in New York on Tuesday night, President Taft delivered a lucid and closely-reasoned argument in favour of the Arbitration Treaties. He remarked that the Senate's objection to accepting the judgment of an International Commission as to the arbitrability of a dispute was, in theory, a denial of the power of the Government to agree to arbitration.

The report of the Tariff Board upon the Wool Schedule of the Payne Law was sent to Congress on Wednesday, together with a Message in which the President says that the findings of the Board show ample reason for revision downward, and recommends that such revision be proceeded with at once.

ESPERANTO.

Divergent Views on a "World Language."

Lieutenant Colonel or Doctor John Pollen, president of the British Esperanto Association, gave a lecture at the Manchester Athenæum on Jan. 15. His subject was "Round the world with the Esperanto flag." Mr. Rhodes Marriott presided, and there was a large audience.

Colonel Pollen said that Esperanto had gone through the three great stages that all reforms had to pass through before they were finally accepted. The first was that of ridicule. He remembered the ridicule with which Esperanto was first received, and the ignorance displayed as to what Esperanto was. He had known it mistaken as the name for a new medicine or hair restorer. They had passed through this stage, however, and were now in the stage of discussion. They invited criticism. They were ready to hear everything that could be urged against Esperanto, because through discussion they could extend their influence and make new converts. The third and the great stage was that of acceptance and they were rapidly approaching it. In many parts of the world it had already been accepted, and he had no doubt that eventually it would become what it was intended to be—the second language, the help language of the world. In England there was still the difficulty that so many Englishmen felt that English was the language of the world and ought to be the language of the future. Englishmen objected to change, and if he thought that Esperanto would interfere with the spread of English throughout the world he would have nothing to do with it. But Esperanto would help the spread of English. Foreigners who would never have thought of learning English had taken up English after learning Esperanto. Esperanto to-day was no longer a dream, but a living reality. It was spoken and understood by hundreds of thousands of people, and so far as an international language was concerned it was the only going concern. It was well established and it would not collapse.

Bishop Welldon, who was present to meet Colonel Pollen and was asked to speak, said that he did not in the least wish to treat the study of Esperanto with ridicule. He thought that every serious effort made to undo the curse of Babel deserved the attention of all thinking men. If the inventor of Esperanto had done no other service to mankind he had at least made people reflect upon the possibility of establishing a universal language. He did not think, however, that Esperanto would become a universal language. It was quite evident to him that Esperanto was as difficult as any other language.—("No.") It had been said that Esperanto contained many good old English words but if that was so he did not know English. He believed it was practically impossible to form a language by an arbitrary process and to get it accepted by the world. Such a language must lack fine shades of meaning. He was not surprised that Esperanto had no literature. He did not think it ever would have a literature. "Literature was the expression of the highest ideas in the noblest language. He thought Colonel Pollen underrated the existing powers of the English language.

Colonel Pollen: I want Esperanto to be a second language.

Bishop Welldon: Then your idea is that no one is to learn a foreign language.

Colonel Pollen: Oh, no.

Bishop Welldon: You want them to learn their own language, then foreign languages, and then Esperanto.—(A voice: "Esperanto first.")

The Dean, continuing, said that English was rapidly becoming the universal language. He had been round the world, though he did not carry a flag.—(Laughter.) Nobody had ever yet attempted to address him in Esperanto, but everywhere he had found the English language. Even in Japan they would find the name of every station put up in English, as well as in Japanese. It must be the duty of Englishmen to hasten the day when English would be the universal language. Meanwhile he wished Esperantists more success than he thought they would attain. They were on the right lines in trying to overcome the great barrier to human sympathy—divergence of language.

CHURCH WORK IN CEYLON.

At the monthly meeting of the S. P. C. K., held on Dec. 5, the Bishop of Colombo spoke of the importance of the work being done in Ceylon by the English clergy among the mixed population. Among the remainder of the clergy, there were very able men drawn from the Burger community and from the Tamil and Cingalese. In the Divinity School they had a number of prospective clergy being trained, and the institution had been of the very greatest value to the diocese. Among their difficulties was the opposition of the Buddhist community, whose agents were aggressive and did everything in their power to counteract the teaching of Christianity. The Bishop felt that no great influx into the the Church was likely, but that they must go patiently on winning individuals as opportunity offered. With regard to education, the diocese was outside the great scheme which had lately been launched in India, but with its share of the Pan-Anglican offering, he proposed to strengthen their school system. The Bishop spoke of his contemplated new Cathedral, and pointed out the invaluable aid which the society could give to the diocese by supplying literature already published, or which might be published, to counteract the publications embodying materially stiot views and Buddhist teaching which were now being distributed broadcast throughout the island.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Royal Assent to Finance and Insurance Acts.

The session of 1911 was brought to a close on Saturday, Dec. 16. In the Lords, the business was almost exclusively formal. The House met first at noon, when only five members were on the Government benches; the Opposition side was without a single occupant.

The National Insurance Bill was brought up from the Commons, and the amendments were agreed to.

The sitting was suspended at a quarter past twelve until two o'clock for prorogation by Royal Commission. The attendance then was small, the Archbishop of Canterbury being one of the few present.

The Commons having arrived in large numbers at and about the bar, the Royal Assent was given to the Finance Act, the National-Insurance Act, and other Acts.

The Lord Chancellor then read the King's speech, and announced the prorogation of Parliament until Wednesday, Feb. 14 next.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

My relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

I am happy to say that the negotiations which have taken place between the Governments of France and Germany, in regard to Morocco—a matter in which my Government was concerned by its treaty engagements—have been brought to a conclusion.

In the state of war which unhappily exists between Italy and Turkey, I have issued a proclamation declaring the strict neutrality of this country.

The deliberations of the Imperial Conference in May and June, bore witness to the harmony of the relations subsisting between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the self-governing Dominions beyond the Seas and to the growing consciousness of their common interests, as well as to the spirit of loyalty and kinship which pervades these Dominions and adds lustre to my Crown.

I trust that the labours of the Royal Commission which will shortly be appointed to inquire into the natural resources and the improvement of the trade of the Empire may be fruitful in showing means of ensuring the greater prosperity and promoting the mutual intercourse of my Dominions.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the liberality with which you have made provision for the services of the year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The relations between the two Houses of Parliament have been adjusted by the passing of the Parliament Act.

I have given my assent to a Bill which will supplement the policy already sanctioned by Parliament by extending the benefit of Old Age Pensions to persons previously disqualified by reason of the receipt of poor-law reliefs.

It is with great satisfaction that I have assented to a Bill to provide for the insurance of the industrial population against loss of health and for the prevention and cure of sickness among them and for the insurance against unemployment of those engaged in trades specially liable to it.

I anticipate with confidence that the operation of this measure, while fortifying existing inducements to thrift and self-reliance, will do much to alleviate misery and to check disease among those whose social conditions it is designed to ameliorate; and to mitigate the hardships-caused to workmen and their families by those depressions in the labour market which are especially felt in certain precarious trades.

An Act has been passed consolidating and amending the law relating to Copyright. This measure will enable me to accede to the International Convention recently signed at Berlin; and when supplemented by corresponding legislation in my self-governing Dominions will, I trust, provide a comprehensive and equitable code of law regulating this important subject throughout my Empire.

The Act effecting modifications in the land system, and in the agricultural administration of Scotland, will, I sincerely hope, confer benefit alike upon the agricultural and crofting population and upon the general community.

The measure for the consolidation and amendment of the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, which marks a great advance on previous legislation for the health and safety of persons employed in the mining industry, met with general acceptance on all sides, and its passage was made the easier by the mutual good-will with which it was received by the representatives of the owners and workmen.

The health and well-being of a large class in the community will be beneficially affected by the Act for securing a universal half-holiday to shopkeepers and shop assistants.

I thank you for the assiduity with which you have discharged your arduous duties, and I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your work.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CASE OF MR. GRIFFITHS.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Dec. 15, Lord Charles Beresford asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that, during the time Mr. Alfred Edward Griffiths was deputy superintendent of telegraphs in India, and while he was on duty at Jubbulpore, away from his own station, a Government cash chest, of which at the time he was practically in charge, was robbed of 64? rs.; whether he is aware that, although he was proved blameless in the matter and innocent of complicity in the robbery, and although the money was made good so that the Government sustained no loss, Mr. Griffiths was summarily dismissed whether he is aware that Mr. Griffiths was ruined after serving the State for twenty-nine years, and his prospective pension lost for a crime of which he had been proved absolutely guiltless; and whether he can see his way to reinstate Mr. Griffiths in his former position.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has received no information on this case. If, as alleged, Mr. Griffiths has been dismissed by the Government of India, it will be open to him to appeal to the Secretary of State against the orders of that Government, provided that his memorial is submitted in accordance with the memorial rules.

COST TO OFFICIALS OF THE MOVE TO DELHI.

On Saturday, Dec. 16, Col. Yate asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the estimate given of the cost of the change of the headquarters of the Government of India to Delhi, includes the provision of compensation to officials for the losses that will be entailed upon them by the move.

Mr. Montagu: The hon. and gallant member will see from the papers presented that the estimate given is necessarily only a rough indication of the cost. In the preparation of detailed estimates such points will be considered.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Dec. 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt W Gillitt, I M S, B
Capt P A R Pritchard, I A B
Mr G Burlingham, B
Mr P L Faulkner, B
Mr A Horton, B
Rev R W Campbell, B
Mr R B Smart, B
Mr H L Williams, B
Mr D Macfarlane, B
Miss M C Chatterton, M
Mr C B Pooley, Bo
Mr J E Schmuck, Bo
Lieut-Col M P Buckle, Staff Coll, Quetta
Lieut-Col G M Frank, R A Staff Coll, Quetta
Major M F Harding, 69 Punj
Major H R Brown, 81 Pioneers
Major H G S Corbett, 93 Burma Inf
Capt J H W Morgan, S T C
Capt E H B Stanley, I M S
Lieut H G Tranchell, 2nd Raj L I
Lieut A St C Bowden, R I M
Chief Engr G H Sharvell, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col J Penny, I M S, B 7 days on M C
Capt R D MacGregor, I M S, B, 6 mo M C
Mr S H Gaiger, B, 3 mo M C
Mr L M Kaye, B, 14 days
Mr H T A Blong, B 3 mo M C
Mr A G Grant, B, 1 week on M C
Mr H Maxwell-Lefroy, B, 10 mo
Mr E D Farran, B, 4 mo M C
Mr S S McAfee Fielding, B, 2 mo M C
Mr C Brook, B, 6 weeks on M C
Mr A Kinney, B, 4 mo 2 days
Mr J G Moore, Bo, 7 days on M C
Major I H Campbell, 7 Lrs 25 days
Major A S Hamilton, 52 Sikhs, 6 mo M C
Capt A G Tresidder, I M S 1 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E G Rodwell, B
Mr J G Moore, Bo
Lieut-Col E Walker, I A

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES.

Fourth Extra Meeting.

There was a big attendance at Mahaluxmi, on Saturday, for the fourth extra meeting and some moderate racing was seen. Three out of the seven races brought out very large fields. As a rule, however, the finishes were poor, and as favourites showed a sad disinclination to get first past the post many people spent what was not entirely a happy afternoon. This remark does not apply however to at least one fortunate gentleman who backing a rank outsider Fair Play for a win in the Santa Cruz Plate, received Rs. 1,044 from the "lote." Any price was available about Fair Play, and yet Etul sent her past the post an easy winner. Mulki and Mijbas two nice chances at fours were never seriously challenged in the two divisions of the New Lilliputs Plate, and in the Ling field plate, Huka, which was well ridden by Saxby just over from Calcutta won at two's rather to the disgust of supporters of Chivalry at 6 to 4 on and Ruby Tin at evens. Ghalyum the second favourite had a very easy victory in the Maiden Arab Plate, and Grand Duke who was in front all the way, put up a similar performance as an odds on chance in the Marine Lines Plate. Finally, in the Arab Pony Consolation Stakes an outsider, orders running well in the straight nicely beat the favourite Electrie.

The details of the racing are as follows:—

NEW LILLIPUTS PLATE:—Div. I. (Half mile).

Budar bin Alwash's g a h Mijbas 7st. 11lbs..... P Brown 1
Mr. H. Jamsetji's b a h Coxcomb 8st. 6lbs...Evans 2
Mr. Abdoola Faras's Reminder 7st. 8lbs.....Yusuf 3
Mr. A. Nanji's g a h Royal Bleom 7st. 8lbs..... Mujeed 4

Also Ran:—Bunder, 8st. 6lbs., McGlone; Helmir, 8st. 6lbs., Etul; Moyaid, 8st. 6lbs., Amer; Jofaran, 8st. 3lbs., Kamud; Brow, 8st; Mubrook, 7st. 11lbs., Ahmed; Venice, 7st. 8lbs.; Manchester, 7st. 2lbs.

Won by two lengths, half a length between second and third, a neck between third and fourth.

Time.—56 2-5 secs.

Betting:—2's Royal Bloom; 3's Coxcomb; 4's Mijbas; 5's Brow; 6's Reminder; 7's Manchester; longer odds the rest.

The Race:—The big field were sent off to an indifferent start. Nearing home Mijbas assumed the lead and round the bend Coxcomb came through the ruck with Reminder, but too late to catch up to the leader who won comfortably by 2 lengths, 1-2 length between second and third.

The Tote paid Rs. 74 for win and Rs. 20, 21 and 26-8 for places.

(Winner trained by Saleh Dakel.)

NEW LILLIPUTS PLATE.—Div. II.

Mr. A. A. Shamlan's ch a h Mulki 8st. 3lbs. Brown 1
Mr. A. Mana's b a h Ream 7st. 2lbs.....Yusuf 2
Ali Bin Talib's ch a h Galliard 8st 3lbs.....Yusuf 3
Budr bin Alwash's b a h Agah Pasha 8st. 6lbs. Evans 4

Also Ran:—Askar 8st. 6lbs. Ahmed; Tezab, 8st. 6lbs., Fahed; Kabul, 7st. 8lbs. Mujeed; Grey Wolf 7st. 5lbs.; Yunis Beg, 7st. 5lbs; Crackshot, 7st. 2lbs, Abdools.

Won by a length and a half, two lengths between second and third, two lengths and a half between third and fourth.

Betting:—5 to 4 Agah Pasha, 3's Galliard, 4's Mulki and Kabul, longer odds the rest.

The Race:—After a straggling start Mulki came to the front and never being headed won by 1-2 length, 2 lengths between second and third.—Time 55 secs.

The Tote paid Rs. 132-8-0 for win, and Rs. 20-8; 16-8 and 15-8 for places.

(Winner trained by owner.)

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—5 furlongs

Mr. G. K's ch g Huka, 9st. 2lbs .....Saxby 1
Mr. W. Homer's ch aunt Ruby Tin, 9st 7lbs .....Evans } Dead Heat.
Mr. F. N. Furdonjee's Yvette, 7lbs. McGlone }
Mr. T. Gordhandas's b aust m Mafoota, 8st. 11lb. Ferguson 3

Also Ran.—Chivalry, 10st. 11lb., Ames Lady Obie, 7st. 7lbs.

Time.—1min. 3 4-5secs.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Chivalry, Evens Ruby Tin, 2's Huka 5's Mafoota and Lady Yvette, 12's Lady Obie.

The Race.—Lady Obie led out from the start with Chivalry tailing on last, at the four furlongs. Huka forged ahead and won by 2 lengths Ruby Tin and Yvette dead heating.

The Tote paid Rs. 37 for win and Rs. 19, 8-8 and Rs. 18 for places.

(Winner trained by Sheik Kassam.)

SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Thimbles g a h Fairplay, 7st. 12lbs.....Etul 1
Ali bin Talib's b a h Singer, 8st. 13lbs...Ferguson 2
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Ashroff, 10st. 7lbs. Evans 3
Mr. M. Jurji's ch a h Little Laffy, 8st. 7lbs. Brown 4

Also Ran:—Khalas, 8st. 10lbs., Ames; Prime Minister, 8st. 8lbs., Sweden; 8st. 5st., Hoyte, Dilkush, 8st.; Yusuf, Woolwinder, 7st. 10lbs., Mujeed Makeb, 7st. 10lbs., Abdul, Upright, 7st. 6lbs., McGlone, Mars, 7st. 4lbs., Kamad, Solitaire, 6st. 12lbs.

Time:—1 min. 22 2-5 secs.

Betting:—3's Ashroff, Singer and Dilkush, 5's Sweden, 6's Khalas and Little Laffy and odds the rest.

The Race:—Fair Play took the lead from the start, and though Ashroff made a great late effort near home, Fair Play gained first honours by a head from Singer, who displaced Ashroff at the same distance at the post.

The Tote paid Rs. 1,044 for win, and Rs. 63, 24 and 21 for places.

(Winner trained by Saleh Dakel.)

MAIDEN ARAB PLATE.—About one mile.

Yusuff bin Esa's g a h Ghalyum 8st. 4lbs., Evans 1
Mr. Heath's ch a h Sir Edward 8st. 3lbs....Brown 2
Ali bin Talib's ch a h Real Gold 8st. 4lbs...Fraser 3
Ali bin Talib's Kamer-el-Mulook 8st. 4lbs., Ferguson 4

Also Ran:—Miner, 8st. 7lbs., Yusuf, One Thousand, 8st. 4lbs., Hoyte, Tressady, 8st. 4lbs., Etul, Bombay Bank, 7st. 6lbs.,

Time:—1 min. 54 3-5 secs.

Betting:—6 to 4 Sir Edward; 2's Ghalyum; 3's Kamer-el-Mulook, 4's Real Gold and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Real Gold showed to the front from a good start and led to the seven furlongs, where Ghaylum came away and won as it liked by 5 lengths, four lengths between second and third.

The Tote paid Rs. 54-8 for a win, and Rs. 18, 14-8 and 31-8 for places.

MARINE LINES PLATE.—About 9 furlongs.

Ali bin Talib's ch g a h Grand Duke 9st. 4lbs. A. Ferguson 1
Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson 8st 12lbs.....Abdulla 2
Mr. A. Faras's ch a h Artist 8st 6lbs.....Yusuf 3
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Wall Done 7st 12lbs...McGlone 4

Also Ran:—Sir Hugo, 8st 5lbs. Brown; Shawcutt, 8st. 2lbs. Hoyte; Guinea Merchant, 7st. 9lbs. Kamud.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Grand Duke, 2 1-2 Sir Hugo, 4's Well Done, 6's and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Grand Duke took the lead from the start and won by 4 lengths from Harry Johnson and Artist; the former gaining second honours by three quarters of a length.

Time.—2 mins. 10secs.

The Tote paid Rs. 20-8 for a win, and Rs. 16-8 and 51 for places.

(Winner trained by owner.)

ARAB PONY CONSOLATION.—5 furlongs.

Mr. A. Faras's b a h Order.....Yasub 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Electric 9st. 3lbs....Evans 2
Mr. Bampfylde's b a h St. Anthony 9st. 2lbs..... Taylor 3

Mr. Gold's g a h Yusuff Pasha 7st. 12lbs...Brown 4

Also Ran.—Kimberley 9st. A. Hoyte; Massal, 8st. 13lbs. Majeed; Minton 8st. 12lbs. Ahmed; Chin Chin, 8st. 9lbs, Ames; Magistrate, 8st. A. Ferguson; Feamrox, 8st. Native; Lord Chestnut, 7st. 11st, Abdul; Agent, 7st. 8lbs. Etul; Golden Day, 7st. 6lbs. Kamad.

Betting.—6 to 4 Electric, 5 to 4 Yusuff Pasha, 4's Kimberley; 5's St. Anthony; 6's Order; any odds the rest.

The Race.—The field were sent away to a good start, Yusuff Pasha, Electric, St. Anthony and Order making the running. Round the bend Electric held pride of place, but in the straight Order came away from the outside and won by two lengths, a neck between Electric and St. Anthony.

Time.—1 min. 2 1-5 secs.

The Tote paid Rs. 90 for win, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 21, 15-8 and 21-8 for places.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

TOLLYGUNJ STEEPLECHASES.

Visit of Their Majesties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

A new stand had been constructed on the north of the Grand Stand for Their Imperial Majesties to witness the Steeplechasing, when the Tollygunj meeting opened to-day. They reached the course shortly before 3 p.m., and were received at the gate by His Excellency the Governor-General and the Stewards of the Turf Club. Their Majesties must have been disappointed at the poverty of the entries. In the Grand National there were only eight starters, but the racing was interesting, True Love winning by a short head. The next race proved a fiasco, Durbar walking away with the stakes. After the Avenue Plate, Their Majesties left in their motor. The last race, the Pony Plate, proved very interesting and it took all Wooton's skill to shake off a most determined challenge from Barrett. Falls were rather numerous in the first race. Late Night fell at the last fence. In the second Nagakapta and Ormby came down. In the third race Fearless Boy fell. The attendance was large.

FIRST PONY STEEPLECHASE.—2 1-4 miles.

Mr. Fitche's Lady Vera, 11st. 7lbs..... Capt. Carrington 1
Col. Smith's Bandy Leg, 9st. 7lbs.....Northmore 2
Col. Wilson's Miss Clare, 10st. 13lbs.....Hayhoe 3
Mr Bromillow's Red Axe, 9st. 12lbs.....Owner 4

Also Ran.—Nagakapta 9st. 7lbs., (fell), Ormby 8st. 13lbs., (fell).

Betting:—3 to 2 Miss Clare, threes Lady Vera, fives Bandy Leg, and Ormby, tens the rest.

The Race:—Ormby and Bandy Leg led in company, the rest closely following. After they had gone once round, Ormby fell on the far side, and dropped down with Nagakapta. Miss Clare was jumping badly, losing a length in the end. Lady Vera won easily from Bandy Leg by four lengths five a bad third.

Time.—5 mins. 27 2-5 secs.

TRIAL CHASE PLATE.—2 1-2 miles

Mr. J D Scott's Proprietor, 10st. 10lb.....Hayhoe 1
Thakur Sripal Sing's Fearless Boy. 10st. 10lbs. Rendall (fell)

Betting.—4 to 1 on Proprietor, 4 to 1 against Fearless Boy.

The Race.—Fearless Boy came down at the obstacle after the water, and Proprietor sailed away an easy winner, jumping beautifully.

INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL.—3 miles.

Messrs. Norton and Das' True Love, 10st. 13lbs. McNeilage 1
Chief of Manavadar's Realm, 12st. 7lbs. Northmore 2
Capt. Miles' Idle, 10st. 2lbs.....Owner 3

Also Ran.—Coal 11st. 11lbs, Sholto 10st. 9lbs., Cravat 11st. 7lbs., Maisonette 9st. 13lbs., Petre 9st.

Betting.—Three to one Realm, four to one Maisonette, Cravat and Sholto, and ten to one the rest.

The Race.—Cravat with Petre led for some time, the latter jumping very badly. Then came True Love and Sholto, next Coal and Misonette. The first time round there was no change in the order; then True Love with Cravat went up first. Realm closed up, but Maisonette was still trailing behind over the last fence. True Love was first in the flat, Realm challenged him desperately, but True Love managed to win by a short head, two lengths between second and third.

MILITARY STEEPLECHASE.—2 miles.

Capt. Kennard's The Ghost 11st. 8st.....Mr. Nicholson 1
Mr. H. Scott's Mimicry, 10st. 7lbs.....Owner 2
Major Haigh's Tall Boy, 10st. 7lbs...Mr. Hilliard 3

Betting.—2 to 1 on the Ghost, two to one against Tall Boy, five to one Mimicry.

The Race.—The Ghost and Tall Boy went of together with Mimicry twenty lengths behind. After going once round, Mimicry gradually began to close up. Tall Boy dropped off at the home turn occupied second place and won by four lengths, a bad third.

Time, 5 mims. 17 4-5 secs.

MODERATE STEEPLECHASE.—2 1-2 miles.

Mr. Butler's Durbar, 10st. 7lbs. Mr. Nicholson, walked over.

AVENUE PLATE.—6 furlongs:—

Mr. Lauder's Whin 8st. 13lbs.....Whalley 1
Major Stratton's Monsieu, 9st. 9lbs.....Barrett 2
Mr. Cleveland's King's Spee 9st, 8lbs...McNeilage 3

Also Ran.—Convent Girl, 9st. 12lbs; Rowley Mile, 9st. 9lbs; Mayfly, 9st. 7lbs; Bomb, 9st. 4lbs; Tom Chaneer, 8st. 13lbs; Comet, 8st. 9lbs.

Betting.—Evens, Bomb, four to one against Convent Girl, Whin and King's Spear, eight to one and more the rest.

The Race.—Whin won easily by a length and a quarter, half a length between second and third.

Time.—1 min. 15 2-5 secs.

PONY HANDICAP PLATE.—5 furlongs:—

Mr. Galstaun's Village Girl, 9st. 11lbs.....Wooton 1
Mr. Marshall's Beryl, 8st. 11b.....Barrett 2
Mr. Walmsley's, Ragged Maid, 6st. 12lbs...Bullock 3

The Race.—Village Girl led followed by Beryl. In the straight Beryl made a great race and lost by only a short head; three lengths between second and third.

Time.—1 min. 3 1-5 secs.

TOLLYGUNJ STEEPLECHASES.—Frost day.

Minor Steeplechase, 2 1-4 miles.

Mr. H. V. Scott's Marconi 12st.....Owner 1
Mr. Cutchke's Alton, 10st. 12lbs.....Williamson 2
Mr. Valentine's Venesta, 10st. 11b..M Charrington 3
Mr. H. V. Scott's Stockings, 10st. 11lbs..... Mr. Nicholson 4

Also Ran.—Late Night.

Betting.—Three to one Marconi, six to one the rest.

The Race.—Late Night led with the rest in a cluster some lengths behind, till at the last jump he fell, badly shaking Mr. Eves. Marconi now had no difficulty in winning by a large margin, a furlong between second and third.

Time.—5 mins. 28 secs.

BOXING ON THE OVAL.

Army vs. Navy.

The series of boxing contests which was arranged to be held on Saturday evening on the Oval between representatives of the Army vs. Navy drew a large attendance. Among the crowd soldiers largely predominated and they also had a good deal the better of the boxing. The contests were arranged for the benefit of the fund of the new Union Jack Club, which is to be built in Bombay, and Major General Swann, who was chairman of the committee, was present throughout until the early hours of the morning. The boxing was interesting and the only fault that could be found with the entertainment was that its conclusion was so unduly late. General Swann, in distributing the prizes, said he did not mind speaking in the evening or even at night, but he refused to make a speech at breakfast.

The programme included six 6-round contests and five contests of 10 rounds and the first of 6 rounds feather-weight between Pte. Denham, Loyal North Lancs, against Leading Seaman Savage of H. M. S. "Argyle" was fast even, the sailor winning a good match on points.

Pte. Hudson, Loyal North Lancs, next met Petty Officer Johnston, H. M. S. "Natal," met in a ten rounds light weight contest which, however, lasted only a little while. Hudson had distinctly the better of it, and the seaman gave up in the third round.

The next match, ten rounds middle-weight, saw Pte. Isaacs, R. Warwick Regt. and Leading Seaman McCoy, H. M. S. "Argyle" in the ring. McCoy gave up in the second round through having fallen on and damaged has right hand, and after opening in a promising manner.

Sergt. Daniell, Dorset Regt. and Stoker Luck H. M. S. "Defence," next faced each other in a ten rounds bantam weights. The sailor evaded a lot of punishment, but the soldier was much the heavier man and won easily on points. It was not an interesting round.

The next contest was a 10 rounds feather weight fought between Pte. Mortimer, 5th Fusiliers, and S.B.A. England, H. M. S. "Sphinx." The soldier had his man on the floor in the first round and again in the fourth. England fought very gamely, but time only saved him in more than one round. In the seventh round the referee stopped the fight, awarding it to Mortimer.

In an officers' contest 6-round middleweight, Lieut. Gore Browne, Dorset Regt., was opposed by Midshipman Maund, H. M. S. "Argyle." It was a very good fight in which during the first three rounds the Midshipman had a slight advantage. He was always a little better throughout, and having his man down in the last round, won on points.

In a 6-round heavy-weights match the contestants were Pte. Garnier, R.M.L.I., H. M. S. "Natal," and Pte. Amor, 7th Dragoon Guards. The Marine hurt his hand in the first round, and thus had to give up a contest which he had a good chance of winning.

Able seaman Lamprell, H.M.S, "Defence," and Pte. Makins next came up for 10-rounds light-weight contest. The first two rounds were fairly even, the soldier leading slightly throughout and winning a good fight on points.

The match, 10-rounds middle-weight, between Pte. Gillett, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. "Medina," and Pte. Blake, Norfolk Regiment, was pretty level though slight

THE TWO CAPITALS.

"S. K. R." writes to a home paper: Delhi according to a very familiar Indian saying, is still a long way off. It looks as though the King's Durbar message would incidentally make nonsense of the proverb, since Delhi is destined to recover its historic ascendancy. The more one looks at the scheme which at this moment all India is discussing, the more stimulating it becomes and the more one feels that there are other reasons for the moving of the Indian capital than those so admirably stated in Lord Hardinge's despatch.

Ten years after the Mutiny the project of making Delhi the capital of British India was discussed, and it was vetoed by Sir John Lawrence. The basis of the discussion at that time was largely the time-honoured military principle that it was bad policy to put yourself in the position of having to defend your seat of government up country, a thousand miles from the sea. That principle has been abandoned. Authoritative military opinion supports the view that an inland capital is not a source of weakness and that in practice it is a remarkably difficult thing to break up a railway and further the Government of India has certainly been influenced in some degree by present international developments in the Middle East. The future of Delhi, we may suppose, is not unrelated to Russian policy in Persia.

It is not however, with matters such as these that people here and in India are concerned for the moment They are thinking of the two cities, their startlingly changed positions, the changes of the immediate future, and the astonishing number of interests which will be affected. As they stand to-day, Calcutta and Delhi, make a tremendous contrast. One belongs to the great cities of the modern world, the other is a survival belonging to history and legend. Calcutta is the second large city in the Empire and the greatest emporium of the East, with the population of nearly a million and a quarter. It is entirely a product of the British in India. Delhi is almost as entirely Indian, a city within walls, with a minute European community and a population (when the Durbar is not being held) of less than a quarter of a million. The one stands for the abounding enterprise which has built up the commercial and administrative Empire of England in the East, the other is the symbol of a wonderful and enthralling past.

Those who know Calcutta and the pride thereof are prepared to hear a wail of consternation and chagrin. Ever since the Act of 1773, under which Warren Hastings became Governor, this has been the capital of British India, and, as most people know few cities in the Empire have grown at a greater pace. For a century it has been the centre of an expanding import and export trade. The sailing ships have vanished from the Hooghly, and with them much of the picturesqueness which made Calcutta one of the most fascinating river ports in the world. But what of that? Its vast docks and jetties are the pride of a commercial community as powerful as that of Glasgow, its trade is colossal, its port trust has an annual income of something like three-quarters of a million sterling. In the present generation it has largely rebuilt its business and residential quarters, and during the past twelve months it has started an immense scheme of city planning and reconstruction.

It should be plain that the prosperity of Calcutta is in the main independent of its connection with the Government. So long as Eastern Bengal has the world's monopoly of jute, so long as the Assam hills are clothed with tea gardens and the swarming multitudes of the Ganges plain clothe themselves in Lancashire cotton, so long obviously must the commerce of Calcutta continue to expand. And it should be remembered that, although the Governor General of India is going, the Governor of new Bengal is to come, and the city will remain a ceremonial metropolis. It would seem that the two interests which will be immediately and perhaps seriously affected are the landlords and the retail traders. The first may look for a fall in land values—which for a community suffering severely from a merciless inflation of prices will assuredly not be an unmixed evil. The second, especially the proprietors of European stores, will find it necessary to adjust themselves to a disturbance of the cold-weather season. That of course is dependent in some measure upon the Viceregal Court. The first thing that the European retail firms will do when the new capital is in being will be to establish branches on the magnificent sites which a farseeing Government will put at their disposal—on terms.

But what of the future Delhi? It will, needless to say, grow up outside the walls and beyond the Ridge. The Government of India has here an opportunity unsurpassed in the world. Presumably it has full control of the 25 square miles upon which the Durbar camp is pitched, and more besides. The whole of this tract has been surveyed, cleared, levelled, and drained. At least fifty miles of new roads have been made. The camp railway, which is directly linked up with all the main lines of Northern India, can be turned to use. The builders of the new Delhi start on a clean field, without a slum or a building to hamper them. But they will have a terrific task, for despite its alleged superiority in climate, no one could truthfully say that the plain of Delhi is comparable with the eastern bank of the Hooghly as the site of an Imperial capital. It is difficult to think of a city of the first class without a noble river, and the storied Jumna in the south-eastern Punjab is like Matthew Arnold's Oxus, "a foiled circuitous wanderer." But when all is said, what a chance for the revived art and mystery of city design!

SEVEN YEARS FOR ESPIONAGE.

"English Spy Bureau."

BERLIN, Wednesday.

The severest sentence on record for treason, twelve years' penal servitude, was passed by the Federal Court at Leipzig on Wednesday of Mail week on the engineer Hipsich, one of the accused in the Max Schultz espionage case. Schultz himself, a British subject, described as a shipbuilder, of Southampton, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude; Wolff, an engineer, to two years; and Von Maack merchant, and Frau Eckerman, housekeeper, each to three years.

Hipsich, in the words of the Court, had "acted purely for profit and without other motive" Schultz had "acted and felt entirely as an Englishman." Farther, he had made confession, which had enabled the Court to clear up the whole affair to a certain point. Schultz was calm and composed after the verdict.

Frau Eckerman collapsed entirely beating her head against the railing in front of the prisoner's dock.

The trial has been conducted in camera, and except in one instance, the sale of the plans of the cruiser Ersatz, details of the charges which the Court has found to have been proved are not given. Six months which Schultz has already spent in confinement are to count as part of his sentence.

In the finding of the Court it was stated that the arrest of Schultz had had the effect of rendering innocuous an association of spies which for several months had been endeavouring to procure in Germany for the "English Espionage Bureau" military secrets the disclosure of which was highly prejudicial to the safety of the Empire.

"The proceedings," continued the judgment, "had brought to light overwhelming evidence in proof of the charge, and in almost all the essential points the Court relied upon the statements of Schultz. Although, perhaps, he did not tell all he knew, his evidence could nevertheless be believed. When his arrest was effected and he was told that it was a misfortune for him, he said: 'Oh no! it was a stroke of luck for me, for if I had not been arrested I would have done much more and would not have got outside Germany for twenty years.'

"The Court is convinced that Schultz kept back very essential information regarding the activity of the English Intelligence Service and its agents, but it believed the statements which he made, not only in so far as they affected him personally, but also in so far as they manifestly incriminated his fellow accused.

"Apparently Schultz took advantage of the journey which he made to Germany as a shipbroker to establish relations with all persons who could be of use to him in procuring military secrets. He especially turned his attention to the accused Hipsich, Wolff, and von Maack, and acted as intermediary in their course with the English Intelligence Service, gave them covering addresses and cyphers for their correspondence, and even assisted in the forwarding of the secrets. Throughout Schultz's acts are to be construed as a persistent offence against Paragraph 1 of the Espionage Law.

NEW WATERLOO.

Great Improvement in London Traffic.

When Waterloo Station came into existence the extent to which railway traffic would develop was not, apparently, foreseen, and the consequence is that the station has long been a straggling, irregular collection of platforms, almost cut off from the surrounding roads, to which it should give easy access. On the one hand, from Yorkroad was a steep slope over which horses slipped and panted; from the Waterloo-road itself were narrow, dangerous alleys, steeper still. The main entrance—speaking architecturally—was an entrance to nowhere in particular, leading only, by dark and dismal staircases, to a few suburban platforms. And an alternative route by which cabs could enter the station was through long and intricate tunnels, badly lighted, and, to everybody, except the London cabman, seeming to call for exploration.

The extension of the station has been in progress for several years, and the new "South Station," which has been in working order for many months, is a model of what a railway station should be and of what the whole of Waterloo, no doubt, will be when the task that the authorities have set themselves is completed. This new section of the station is gradually taking the place of that which has hitherto borne the burden of the South-Western long-distance traffic—the "boat trains" to Southampton, the Portsmouth and West of England trains, for instance—and in future most of the main-line trains will depart from this portion of the station.

The centre of interest has, therefore, been removed from the old, almost isolated, block filling all but the immediate corner of the angle formed by the Waterloo-road and York-road; and the situation of the new site has made possible the provision of new approaches that promise to do much in the way of relieving traffic congestion at busy times, and that may have more far-reaching effects still. There is a vacant space between the new "South Station" on its southern side, and the backs of the shops in Lower Marsh. This is being transformed into a spacious courtyard, extending from the Waterloo-road on the east almost to the Westminster Bridge-road on the west. By the side of the railway bridge that spans the Westminster Bridge-road there was, until a few years ago, a gloomy passage leading to a small, solitary platform that was known as the "Necropolis Station," provided for the use of funeral corteges going to the crematorium at Woking. This passage has now been brought into use again; and the entrance has given place to a wider one, leading, by a broad drive and footpath, to the courtyard, and so to the new station front, with its great booking-hall, that still faces the Waterloo-road. A gap has been made in the range of shops in Lower Marsh, to provide an exit; and in future passengers for "boat trains" and main-line expresses will drive to the station by way of Westminster Bridge-road, and their cars or carriages will drive away again up or down Lower Marsh. There will be far less congestion, and consequently, far less bustle and confusion under this new arrangement; and horses and drivers, cars and chauffeurs, will be far less severely tried.

It is very probable, too, that the change may bring about another of the curious developments that, from time to time, transform the character of London streets. Lower Marsh, even though it is still noisy and malodorous, has lived down the reputation that it enjoyed years ago as "the New Cut," when it and "Petticoat-lane"—long since renamed Middlesex-street—were twin-sisters separated by the width of the City. Now that a new use has been found for Lower Marsh that will make it a busy thoroughfare (which it has never been hitherto) it will not be surprising if, in the course of a few years, its shops and the nature of its business improve and the district of which it is the centre becomes more attractive generally. The great railways, in supplying their own imperative needs, have brought about stranger things than this before now.—Westminster Gazette.

"R. L. S." AND HIS DONKEY.

Amusing Remonstrance to a Publisher.

Royal personages, politicians, litterateurs, and artists, are all laid under contribution in the exhibition of autograph letters, manuscripts, and portraits which has opened at the Modern Gallery, New Bond-street, London. Side by side are the handwritings of two of England's Queens. One letter was written by the present Queen Mary at the age of 13, and shows a hand-writing that is already well formed and characteristic. The other is the signature of Queen Anne, appended to a receipt for a "pension" of one thousand guineas.

Among the politicians Garibaldi's thick penmanship may be contrasted with the almost microscopic writing of Mazzine.

A John Gilbert portrait of Disraeli, done in 1870, reveals him in a pose that is distinctly novel. George Eliot is represented by a letter in elegant copperplate, in which she gives directions about the painting of her garden gate. Most characteristic of all the literary memorials is a hitherto unpublished note in the handwriting of Robert Louis Stevenson.

It obviously refers to the publication of his "Travels with a Donkey" and as the book has been delayed in the press, he writes to Messrs. Black, "What has become of me and my donkey? She was never a fast traveller, but she has taken longer to come through Hanover-street than to cross the Gevaudan. There must be cartons in your office. Please see to it and let me hear."

Zola, in an autograph letter, declares that for some years past he has abjured all alcoholic liquors and feels better able for his work in consequence. Along with many portraits of literary celebrities on view there is a large collection of paintings by Mr. Paul Braddon. These illustrate the lives and stories of nearly all the famous novelists, and will be of extraordinary interest to all who love to trace out the literary memorials of the past.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL AT TANGIER.

Another Interruption.

The journey of the Princess Royal, the Duke of Fife, and the Princesses Alexandra and Maud to Egypt, where they are to winter, has again been interrupted, although in this instance fortunately only in a slight degree. The royal party left Tangier on Dec. 19, to embark in the "Macedonia" at Gibraltar. But when they reached Gibraltar the liner, which was due at two o'clock in the afternoon, had not been reported, and the wireless stations and the warships failed to get into communication with her. It had been arranged that the Princess and her family should trans-ship direct from the cruiser "Hampshire." But failing the arrival of the "Macedonia," the royal party landed and stayed the night at Government House. In the evening communication was established with the "Macedonia."

Gibraltar, Dec. 20.—The Princess Royal, the Duke of Fife, and their daughters have embarked in the steamer "Macedonia," which had arrived, and will leave for Egypt at midnight. The royal party called at Government House this afternoon. The Princess Royal was looking remarkably well considering the terrible experiences she has gone through.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in the New Year, between John, eldest son of C. Wallis, of Dorney Court, County Dublin, and Eileen, only daughter of the late John Berry-White, of Whiteville, County Tipperary, late Bengal Army and of Mrs. Noel Layman.

A marriage is arranged between Lieut. John Graham Bower, R.N., son of Sir Graham Bower, R.N., K.C.M.G., and Lady Bower, and Doris Violet, younger daughter of H. F. Coghlan White, assistant magistrate and collector of Kinta Perak, Strait Settlements (retired,) and Mrs. Coghlan White, West Lodge, Wickham, Hants.

A marriage has been arranged between Capt. Richard D. F. Oldman, D. S. O., the Norfolk Regt., Belgaum, India, and Helen Marie, only daughter of Walter Figot, R. N., retired, of Dandrum, Dublin.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, between Sir James Crichton-Browne, M. D., F. R. S., and Audrey Emily, eldest daughter of the late General Sir Edward Bulwer, G. C. B.

A marriage has been arranged between Capt. A. H. Radice, 1st batt. Gloucestershire Regt, and Sheila, younger daughter of Col. Alister Jamieson, Indian Army (retired).

LESS "GAOLING."

Reflections on Crime by the Howard Association.

Publishing their annual Report the Howard (Prison Reform) Association draw the conclusion from the most recent statistics that there has been "less indiscriminate gaoling" during the year under comment. The Committee has no doubt that serious crime has diminished, and notes with satisfaction the diminution of the number of young offenders, though "by no means persuaded that the limit has been reached.

"Pentonville Prison alone, during the year, received no less than 1,341 youthful prisoners," says the Committee, "of whom 947 were sentenced to a term of one month or less. . . . Other large prisons having similar experience, it is more than evident that there is still room for a continued reduction in the number of juvenile adult prisoners. Just how many of these youthful prisoners were imprisoned for non-payment of fines it is not possible to say, but there is no doubt that they formed a very considerable majority of the whole. One official, in his report, declares that he felt so strongly on this question 'that he sometimes paid their fines that the boys might be released.' For years past the Committee have strongly recommended a time allowance for the payment of fines. Time after time they have impressed on successive Secretaries of State the advisability and the necessity of establishing this principle, and they seriously and earnestly ask the present Home Secretary to carry into effect the promises given in this direction by his predecessors. Prisons create prisoners, for a large number of youths committed for non-payment of fines very quickly qualify for other terms of imprisonment."

The Committee also presses upon the authorities the necessity of providing different treatment for prisoners who suffer from physical disabilities or mental weakness. Probably one-third of the population—according to the Howard Association's estimate—belongs to one of these two classes.

"This continued neglect of the feeble-bodied and the feeble-minded," the Committee declares, "is fraught with disaster."

The committee specially refer to the report on Parkhurst prison as "appalling." The number of prisoners in this establishment at the end of the year described as weak-minded was 120, but in addition there were twenty-seven convicts attached to parties of week-minded for further observation. A study of the criminal history of the 120 convicts shows that sixty-two committed their first crime before the age of twenty years, and the number of previous convictions standing against the 120 amounted in the aggregate to ninety-one penal and 1,306 others.

Commenting upon the Borstal system, the secretary of the association, Mr. Thomas Holmes, says that signs are not wanting to show that in the near future many more prisons will disappear, leaving but a limited number devoted to special purposes.

"Prisons at their best are unnatural institutions," he says, "and we may heartily congratulate ourselves not only because their numbers are greatly reduced, but also because their administration is so greatly improved that the prisons of to-day bear no resemblance to the prisons of fifty years ago. But the real improvement of prisons has but just commenced, and I venture to say that during the next ten years prison life, routine and discipline will bear as little comparison with that of to-day as the present system does with that of fifty years ago. There is no finality in penal administration; the old order gives place to the new, according to the aspirations and genius of the times."

"The Borstal system," he asserts, "means a new era for prisoners; it means empty prisons for the State."

FAITH HEALING.

Expert's Reply to Canon Hensley Henson.

Mr. Frederick Dixie writes: As in his address on faith healing Canon Hensley Henson referred to Christian Science perhaps you will permit me to say something in reply. First, then, every Christian Scientist agrees with the speaker in recognising that there is nothing necessarily spiritual or Christian in the process. The witch-doctor who paints the spots on a child's body green, the fashionable physician who prescribes some appalling decoction for a confiding patient, both, if there is any truth at all in scientific idealism, rely on the action of faith. It is not a mere coincidence that the baby in the kraal and the baby in Parklane sometimes get well under such contradictory treatment as more than it is that patients who were starved for fevers sometimes got well, as patients who were fed for them sometimes did. For this reason Christian Scientists have always disavowed any necessary connexion between faith healing and spiritual healing. When, however, the Canon went on to describe Christian Science as bad philosophy and worse science, he was guilty of a cheap ipse dixit, in not particularly good taste. When Wycliffe translated the Bible, he was accused, by the Catholic Church, of making it "vulgar," and so "more open to the reading of lay men and women than it usually is to the knowledge of lettered and intelligent clergy, and thus the pearl is cast abroad and trodden under feet of swine." When Laennec invented the stethoscope, he was sneered at by the leading medical paper for introducing a piece of wood into the sick room. And when Darwin preached the theory of evolution, the "pulpit drum ecclesiastic" was beat with fist, to chorus of allusions to monkeys. Facts like these might make Canon Henson pause. Christian Science has succeeded in stemming the current of far more vitriolic, as well as far saner criticisms than his, and of spreading itself steadily round the world, with an ever increasing volume, during the last forty years. A contemptuous obiter dictum, on his part is not likely to make much odds to it. Not even if as one of the "lettered and intelligent clergy" he should despise the philosophy which proclaims the omnipotence of good, and the Science which demonstrates the powerlessness of evil, convinced, like his earlier prototype, that through this philosophy and this Science, the Bible, "the jewel of the Church, is turned into the common sport of the people."

THE DRAMA IN JAPAN.

Death of a Famous Actor.

News has been received of the death of Otojiro Kawakami, father of the new school of Japanese dramatic art.

Mr. Kawakami and his wife, Mme. Sada Yacco, visited England about twelve years ago, giving, with some pupils of the modern school who were travelling with them, a series of Japanese performances at the Coronet, Theatre, London. At that date neither of them was very famous at home. Kawakami was known as an actor who wished to reform the native theatre, and Sada Yacco's fame was simply that of a popular singing girl London awakened to their abilities only a few days before their brief season closed, and Paris acclaimed them as theatrical stars of the first magnitude.

On their return to Japan, says "The Times," they at once leapt into popular favour. Thinking people began to look upon the drama as one of the arts, and grudgingly to recognise actors not merely as artistes but as respectable members of society.

One important result of this change in public opinion towards the drama and dramatic artistes was shown four years ago in the formation of the Teikoku Gegijo Kaisha, or Imperial Theatre Company, an association of prominent men in business, letters, and dramatic art. This company started a school for training actresses—one of the first reforms being the substitution of women for men in all female parts—and when the first batch graduated they were drafted into the company working under Mr. Kawakami.

About the same time Baron Shibusawa, a prominent member of the new Theatre Company, started another school in Tokio, and this was placed more especially under the wing of Mme. Sada Yacco.

Kawakami's greatest success came less than two years ago, when, in March, 1910, the new Imperial Theatre was opened in Osaka, and Mr. and Mrs. Kawakami, with their modern company factors—and actresses opened the first season. The theatre is said to have cost £37,000 to erect, and the chief drop-scene, a painting on velvet of the Japanese Sun Goddess, cost £1,000 and took two years to complete.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Dec. 19.

Regular Forces.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoons (R. Scots Greys)—Capt. F. Swetenham to be Major (Dec. 9).

13th Hussars—Capt. R. S. Hamilton-Grace is seconded for service on the Staff (Nov. 29).

14th (King's) Hussars—Sec. Lieut. G. G. Moule, from 11th Australian Light Horse, to be Sec. Light. (Dec. 20.)

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R.H. and R.F.A.—The undermentioned Superny. Capts. are restored to the establishment:—E. G. Langford (Nov. 25); E. W. J. Waycott. (Dec. 17); Lieut. R. T. Marshall to be Capt. (Oct. 10.) The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieuts., under the provisions of Article 27, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, R. B. Miller, G. I. Carmichael, H. S. MacDonald, the Hon. Lyon G. H. L. Playfair, F. C. Chaytor, E. W. G. Wilson, A. A. M. Charles G. A. Pinney, D. J. Cochrane, R. H. A. D Love, R. S. Leach, E. T. Martin, A. F. J. Forrseyth, M. M. Magrath, W. T. O. Crewdson (Dec. 18).

R.G.A.—The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieuts., under the provisions of Article 27, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, M. V. S. Godfrey, E. M. G. Butterworth, J. E. do Kantzow (Dec. 18.)

Hong Kong-Singapore Batt—The undermentioned Havildar-Majors to be Jemadars:—Natha Singh, Bhan Singh (Aug. 25).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Capt. S. Mildred to be Maj., under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion. (Nov. 13); Lieut. J. A. A. Pickard resigns his commission (Dec. 20); Sec. Lieut. G. Le Q. Martel to be Lieut. (Dec. 20).

Infantry.

Queen's (R. W. Surrey Reg.)—Lieut. A. E. Beattie is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Dec. 6).

Buffs (E. Kent Reg.)—Capt. C. L. Porter is seconded for service on the Staff (Nov. 27).

Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut F. R. I. Athill is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry (Nov. 1); Superny. Lieut. H. B. Spence is restored to the establishment (Nov. 16).

Devon Reg.—Capt. N. Luxmoore is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (Dec. 20).

R. Scots Fusiliers—The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J. B. Thomson (Nov. 17), R. J. F. Barton (Nov. 25).

Gloucestershire Reg.—Lieut. A. McC. Inglis is seconded for service on the Staff (Dec. 6).

E. Lancs. Reg.—Capt. A. C. M. Alington retires on retired pay (Dec. 20).

R. Sussex Reg.—Capt. J. B. Wroughton to be Maj. (Nov. 18).

Hampshire Reg.—Corporal F. A. Silk, from R.F.A., to be Sec. Lieut. (Dec. 20).

Dorset Reg.—Lieut. A. B. Priestley is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Dec. 6); Lieut. H. H. Dean, from New Zealand Forces, to be Sec. Lieut. (Dec. 20).

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (S. Lancs. Reg.)—Lieut. R. R. Barker, from New Zealand Forces, to be Sec. Lieut. (Dec. 20).

Black Watch (R. Highlanders)—Lieut R. F. H. Wallace is seconded for service on the Staff (Nov. 26).

Sherwood Foresters (Notts. and Derby Reg.)—Lieut. H. B. D. Willcox, from New Zealand Forces, to be Sec. Lieut. (Dec. 20).

Queen's Own (R. W. Kent Reg.)—Sec. Lieut. O. G. R. Barnes, from New Zealand Forces, to be Sec. Lieut. (Dec. 20).

King's R. R. C.—Lieut. Col. R. S. Oxley, on completion of his period of service in command of a Batt., is placed on the Half-pay List (Dec., 18); Maj. E. Northey to be Lieut. Col. (Dec. 18).

Memoranda.

Maj.-Gen. Sir George Barker is placed on retired pay (Dec. 17).

Col. Benjamin Burton, C. B., Half-pay List to be Maj.-Gen., vice Sir G. Barker (Dec. 17).

Col. W. F. H. Stafford, C. B. Half-pay List, is placed on retired-pay. (Dec. 19).

Col. H. S. Dawkins, on completion of the tenure of his appointment as a temporary Brig.-Gen., Commanding the R. A. of a Division in India, is placed on the Half-pay List (Dec. 20).

Lieut-Col. R. S. Oxley to be Col. (Aug. 30).

Lieut.-Col. F. J. Ryder, D. A. A. G., Guernsey, to be Brev. Col. (Dec. 20).

The undermentioned Qrmrs. and Hon. Lieuts. are granted the Hon. rank of Capt.:—J. R. Nicklen F. E. J. Steele, Buffs (E. Kent Reg.) (Dec. 18).

General Reserve of Officers.

Capt. J. R. Ewing, having attained the age limit laid down in Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, ceases to belong to the Reserve of Officers (Dec. 8).

Admiralty, 18th December.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of the 18th October.

Lieutenant Victor Marryat has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of the 18th October.

Lieutenant Robert John Howard has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request. Dated 15th December.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Orders in Council of 19th March, and 21st November. Engineer Commander Richard Collingwood has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume to the rank of Engineer Captain. Dated 16th December.

Admiralty, 19th December.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October. Lieutenant Rufric Henry Waring has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request. Dated 18th December. Carpenter George Henry Jenkins has been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 16th December.

Admiralty, 20th December.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March. Engineer Commander Harry Bacon has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Tennant Sloan Harvey to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th December.

Admiralty 21st December.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—George Walter Hill. Dated 30th November. Cecil John L'Estrange-Malone. Dated 15th December.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 29th January.

Naval Instructor Henry Wadsworth Midgley, B. A., has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 15th December.

War Office, 22nd December.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-General Ronald C. Maxwell, C. B., from charge of Administration, Southern Command, to Command the Eastern Coast.

Defences, vice Major-General Sir G Barker, KCB, placed on retired pay. Dated 17th December.

Major-General Edward A Altham, C B, C M G, is appointed to the charge of Administration in the Southern Command, vice Major-General R C Maxwell, C. B. Dated 17th December.

Captain Walter C Wright, The Northumberland Fusiliers, to be a Superintendent of Gymnasia, vice Major R G Hely-Hutchinson, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 10th December.

Captain Charles H M Bingham, The Army Service Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, vice Captain J C Harding Newman, The Essex Regiment, appointed a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General. Dated 16th December.

Cavalry.

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, Captain Disney Y Waid, from The Leicestershire Regiment, to be Captain, vice B E Crockett, who exchanges. Dated 23rd December.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, The Christian names of Second Lieutenant Alfred, Geoffrey Neville are as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of 8th December.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel William F Cockburn, on completion of five years' service in the rank, is removed from the regiment, retaining his Staff appointment. Dated 21st December.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C G Taylor, on completion of five years' service in the rank retires on retired pay. Dated 21st December.

Major Claude J Percival, D S O to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice H C G Taylor, and to remain seconded. Dated 21st December.

Supernumerary Major Frank L Galloway is restored to the establishment. Dated 23rd December.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Charles G Hetherington is restored to the establishment. Dated 5th December.

Lieutenant St. John B Nicholson to be Adjutant Dated 5th December.

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieutenant Hugh B Spence retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion. Dated 23rd December.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Captain Basil E Crockett, from 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, to be Captain, supernumerary to establishment, vice D Y Watt, who exchanges. Dated 23rd December.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant Lionel D Inglefield to be Captain under the provisions of Article 30, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion. Dated 22nd December.

Memoranda.

Captain Eric Fairweather Harrison, Royal Australian Garrison Artillery, is granted the local rank of Captain in the Army, during the period of his attachment to the General Staff in India, and to have seniority from 1st March, 1911, i. e., the date of his rank as Captain in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth. Dated 21st December.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LONELY WOMAN.

When that portentous phrase about "the economic independence of women" came into general platform use, there were those who saw in it a new heaven and a new earth. Girls were then going out blithely into some sort of occupation, and learnt to make a livelihood at it. They were enthusiastic, their "work," whatever it was, satisfied their needs. They were a little supercilious towards suitors—could they not afford to be?—and the young men passed them by. They have risen to be forewomen, perhaps; or they find that there is no prospect of further advancement; and, indeed, it is more likely that their labours will be less in demand as they grow older. They may be daily governesses, who know that the younger women, and the high school itself, are making it more and more difficult to earn a living. Perhaps they maintain a modest typing office, or they do a little precarious literary work, or they act as secretaries to small enterprises. But they are not earning £100 a year, and they realise that they are not as young as they once were.

FEW FRIENDS.

Such a woman has few freinds. Relatives have passed away, or have their own families and interests. The few folk she does know are scattered here and there in the suburbs, and even tram-fares are a consideration. In the summer-time there is at least the variety of a stroll in the nearest park or open space, the possibility of hearing a little music, and feeling that one is not quite out of the world. But when the days get shorter, and the streets are wind-swept or a steady rain is falling, then, indeed, are the hours tedious and forlorn. The necessity for economy in every detail is ever present. Light must be used sparingly, so that reading becomes almost a luxury, even when the free library provides the book that would help to pass the time. Not with her "the needle plies its busy task," when to burn gas enough for fine stitchery would be nothing less than an extravagance. However cold and chill the weather outside, the allowance of coal for the bit of fire must be kept within the most rigid limitations. The rise in the price of milk, or bread, or any other of the simple commodities, touches the slender income sharply, and the purchase of the new hat or the warm coat, which meant a great deal in keeping up the cherished, brave appearance to the world must still be deferred.

TRAGEDY OF DULNESS.

If such a woman is a member of a church or chapel she may perchance be enlisted for some form of assistance, and a mild little entertainment now and again may be a small diversion. But it is not always easy for the clergyman or minister, even with the best and kindliest intentions in the world, to draw these women from their solitude. They have a fear of letting others too far into the dulness and aloofness of their inner lives. Even their landladies, in moments of mutual confidence to one another, have to admit that if Miss Blank pays her rent regularly they know exceedingly little about her or her previous surroundings. The tragedy of dulness of these long evenings, so often borne without complaint, is part of the price ultimately exacted by a "life of independence."

MODERN EARRINGS.

Is the fashion for wearing earrings on the increase? To this inquiry the manager of a well-known Westend firm of jewellers replied in the affirmative. "But I notice," he added, "that the demand for 'screw-on' earrings is not so great. Ladies have discovered that the action of the screw on the lobe of the ear is inclined to cause a certain numbness, and as a consequence, the earring becomes easily detached. Again, long earrings are often loosened by rubbing against a lady's fur, or becoming entangled in the veil, the screw gives way, and the earring falls off. My experience is that the majority of our clients are having their ears pierced for the reasons referred to." The designs on view at the leading jewellers are so beautiful, and the workmanship so perfect, that it seems impossible to foresee a day when the earring will not be in fashion. Queen Mary always wears earrings, and her women subjects are loyally following her example. In the majority of cases women find the ornaments becoming. But a good deal of discretion must be exercised in selecting the stones to be worn and the style of setting most suitable for each individual face. The colour of the hair and of the eyes must be considered, and also the particular occasion on which it is proposed to wear such jewellery. The colour scheme of the costume must also be taken into account. One of the most popular stones of the moment is the moonstone; it can be had in the less expensive settings, as well as mounted in platinum, when it is fairly costly. In combination with diamonds there are some very charming designs. For instance, what could be in better taste than a pear-shaped moon stone drop mounted in gold, suspended by tiny platinum chains from a diamond bow? Turquoises are also much in demand, and for the woman of moderate means, the turquoise matrix is made up into some very pretty styles at quite moderate prices. In the long drop earring there is a very inexpensive pair composed of two small stones in turquoise matrix, connected by a tiny gold chain, with a larger matrix drop. In blister pearls there are several designs to select from, one at 38s. 6d. being three small blister pearls separated by a little gold chain. Much more costly is a similar design carried out in pink pearls on slender platinum chains.

OPALS AND DIAMONDS.

Opals are still considered unlucky by the superstitious, but for many women they have their appeal. And for these stones the best efforts of the jewellery designer have been put forward. Most distinctive in style and setting were the earrings composed of a diamond collet, from which, suspended by three diamond bars (slightly curved), was an opal bead, the shading of which was perfect. Fifty-five pounds was the price marked. About ten times that cost was a pair of diamond and pearl earrings, mounted in platinum. From a diamond bow and collet, a diamond bar ended in a large pear-shaped pearl surmounted by a diamond cap. The pearls were exquisite in shape and lustre. It may be mentioned that all the better quality stones are mounted in platinum, because it is untarnishable; but the cost of earrings so mounted is about one-and-a-half times as much as if gold were the metal used. At the present time gold costs about £4 per ounce and platinum £10 per ounce. In coloured and fancy stones there are peridots, aquamarines, pink and red tourmalines, Ceylon pale sapphires, and topaz, which are the most popular stones for the manufacture of cheaper priced earrings. In saying "cheap," it must not be conveyed that the designs are not in perfect taste and the workmanship as excellent as that of the dearer jewels. For £2 15s. can be purchased earrings of pink tourmaline or aquamarine. From a tourmaline (or aquamarine) collet hang two tiny platinum chains, from which is suspended a tourmaline and pearl daisy. Pink coral figures among the more expensive stones. A stud earring of a most delicate shade of pink costs £35 a pair, while the diamond collet and pear-shaped coral drop is £42 10s. The more delicate the shade the greater the cost as far as corals are concerned; they seem to be coming into vogue again, although by some they are considered hopelessly old-fashioned.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY, 8.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

28-11, 489-10—Little and Co. Gordhandas Khatav vs. The Tricumdas Mills and Co. Ld. in Liquidation—Bhai K. and G.

29-11, 491-10—Little and Co. Gordhandas Khatav vs. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. in Liquidation—Bhai K and G.

55-11, 322-10—Bhai K and G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs. The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Payne and Co.

27-11, 499-10—Judah and S Apurnabai vs. Dharamdas Atmaram Nanu H and Co.

32-11, 726-10—Jam R and D Vallivahow widow vs, Purshotam Vishram Mowji—Dik Dh and S.

34-11, 131-07—Tyabji D and Co. Rahimtoola Gangji vs. Hassanalli Sullimanji Edg of W and Co, for postponement.

35-11, 826-10—S A Tyabji Amtoolaboo vs. Mahomedali Hassanalli Khambata Jam R and D.

36-11, 932-10—Jam R and D Heerji Dossa a firm vs. R. D. Sethna, Payne and Co.

37-11, 167-06—Ard H D and Co. Lalji Nursey Ludha vs. Kessowji Peonja—Wadia G and Co.

39-11, 1194-10—Cap. and V. Mahadeo Sakharam Saide vs. Rakhminibai widow Jeh G and B.

40-11, 499-11—Malvi H. M. and R Moorbai vs. Jethabhai Heerji and others Cap and V.

26-11, 63-10—Shroff D and D M M Cama and another vs. The Secretary of State for India in Council E. F. Nicholson.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar)

For Dismissal.

490-02—F. P. Pavri Malinda Louise ‡Lattrell vs John Francis Luttrell.

464-04—In person A. Pauper Frank Thomas Yates vs Winnifield Munia Coutts Yates and another.

373-09—Judas and S. Percival Shaw Wharton vs Ella Cholve Wharton and another.

For Confirmation of Commissioner's Report and for Decree.

135-11—Nadirshaw and D. Fatmabai widow vs Bibibai Subnis and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

612-10—Bhaishanker K. and G. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji. vs Narotamdas Thakoredas and others. Madhowji K. and C.

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

331-07—Mulla and M. Domingo Noronha and others. vs Viscount de Wrem and others. D. J. Mantri.

692-10—Captain and V. Mahomed Yoonus Curtay and others. vs Kazi Ismail bin Kazi Goolamali Mehri and another. D. J. Mantri.

1029-10—Unwalla and P. Abdulla E. Mistry vs Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Thakurdas and Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

269-11—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Bhimji Bhanji. vs James Mitchell Tanish and others. Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

962-10—Manecklal and Co. Rattansi Assaria and Co. vs Turner Morrison and Co. Crawford B and Co.

927-09—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Ebrahim Haji

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

CHRONIC PERJURY.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

That master of paradox, Oscar Wilde, appears to have written in two much haste when he lamented that the art of lying was dead. He belittled the efforts of politicians in that direction as mere inartistic misrepresentation, or "terminological inexactitude," as the phrase goes now; and said that the efforts of lawyers were simply so much juggling with reluctant juries. But his Honour Judge Edge affords melancholy reassurance by his valedictory remarks about the spirit of utter detachment from truth which our County Courts exhibit to-day. And those who have watched the Judge's record in Lancashire, Devon, and Clerkenwell know him for a man who weighs his lightest word, with that true sense of responsibility and gravity which becomes his office. His court has certainly never qualified as one of those resorts of entertainment in which Mr. Justice Eve the other night at the Savage Club chose to include the court of one of our best-known members of the Bench.

A CLUMSY METHOD.

A century ago, when the humanitarians and the necessitarians were pleading for a more lenient penal code, they argued that the use of lighter penalties would drive witnesses to less desperate extremes. But the County Courts seem to have remained outside redemption, and Judge Edge makes distinction of neither sex nor class in his condemnation of the wholesale habit of false swearing. He condemns no less the present clumsy methods of committing offenders charged with perjury to the assizes, where the grand jury and the judge have no deposition to proceed upon, and no acquaintance with a case which has already grown stale. He is all for commitment before a bench of magistrates, with depositions and evidence in the ordinary way; either this, or an order to direct the registrar of the Court to take up the duties of prosecution. It is to be hoped the reform he suggests will be promptly considered. Nothing breeds lying like the opportunity of time and place to fortify the lie with ingenuity of circumstance unless it is the palpable demonstration of success and impunity that sometimes attend it.

AMERICA AND THE PACIFIC.

The value of the British Navy, not only to Great Britain herself, but to the civilisation and peace of the whole world, is a subject on which our own statesmen and writers of all parties have often dwelt with great eloquence and sincerity; but it is even pleasanter to English ears when a distinguished writer, owning allegiance to another flag than the Union Jack, publicly draws the same lesson. Rear-Admiral Mahan has long been known as one of the ablest of all writers on the history of the British Navy. He has panegyrised its past, and—a far more valuable service—he has warned the British nation of the dangers which would be involved in any weakening of it in the future.

WORK OF BRITISH NAVY.

In his article in the "Scientific American" he shows how, in recent times, the Mistress of the Seas has helped the Spanish-American colonies to gain their independence, how she has already enabled Algiers and Tunis to rise out of barbarism and will undoubtedly have been the chief means in the similar upward movement of Morocco, and how she has made South Africa a united commonwealth. She has done all this, as Rear-Admiral Mahan declares, primarily through the strength of her fleet. And the writer draws an American lesson from the story. America, he says, has heavy territorial responsibilities in the Pacific; and she will only be able to face them serenely from the decks of a supreme fleet in that ocean. The whole article is one which Englishmen as well as Americans should read—and reflect upon.

EXIT THE VALENTINE.

Unless the Royal Institution, as is most probable, has fixed up its Christmas programme of lectures, it might do worse than invite Lord Rosebery to revive his recent complaint against the accumulation of paper in the name of the nation, and at its own expense. For if that engaging censor could inveigh against the housing of books, what would he say to the housing of valentines? A connoisseur who has long enjoyed a giddy preeminence in this direction has presented his collection to the British Museum, and Bloomsbury stands committed to the storage of some three thousand volumes stuffed with about a million of these missives, all pasted up and mounted in the order of their concoction. It is a sort of arsenal of Cupid's weapons, a storehouse of the archives of sentiment, a library of shop-bought eloquence which has served an army of tongue-tied swains.

LITHOGRAPHIC BABBLE.

One can hear sordid materialists asking why on earth the Trustees of the British Museum should be called on to find cubic space and ground-rent for all this lithographic babble. "A murrain on such trumpery," one can hear them exclaiming with good Mistress Primrose. But it is not so certain that the argument does not rest with the other side. The collection covers a century or so, and sets forth, as nothing else could do, the standard of taste among our ancestors in their most callow and undeveloped stage. We get everything that has served to burden the Post Office every second week in February for a hundred years, from the lace-edged idyll with two skewered hearts, under a true-lovers' knot, to the libellous chrome on vinegary spinsters or bottle-nosed bachelors which used to infest the shop-windows of back-street stationers until a year or two ago. Happily the craze is dead, and we can spare a wall or two in Bloomsbury if only to chronicle the happy fact. The post-men will have one reason less for striking, and the kissy-kissy lunatic will have to indite his own billets-doux for the future.

MR. McKENNA'S LETTER.

One may pay Mr. McKenna the compliment of saying that we are sure there is no one in the country, who so much regrets the publication of that letter of his about Lord Charles Beresford as himself. And one has no doubt that there is to-day a very seasonable coldness, not to say frost, between himself and the North Monmouthshire recipient of the epistle, who so unluckily allowed its contents to become public property.

"Nobody attaches any importance to what he says," wrote Mr. McKenna of Lord Charles Beresford; and he proceeded to add: "It is common knowledge that I refused to employ him." This is a singular declaration on the part of a gentleman whom the merest accident placed in the position of being, for a time, nominally responsible for the administration of his Majesty's Navy. Mr. McKenna is, of course, now annoyed over the publication of the letter. "It is published entirely without my authority," he hastened to assure a Press agency last night. No doubt it was. Perhaps its fate will be a lesson in a suitable humility to Mr. McKenna, and also in the desirability of observing reserve and courtesy in his private correspondence.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th January 1912.

1. The Squadron will parade as strong as possible on Wednesday morning next, the 10th inst. to take part in the Royal Escort on the occasion of the departure of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

Rendezvous and time will be published later.

Dress—Review Order. White, Bandoliers, Waist belts, Carbines, Sword, Gloves will be worn.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

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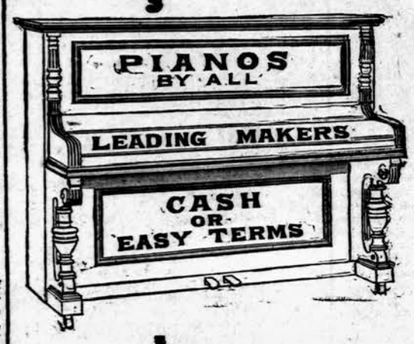

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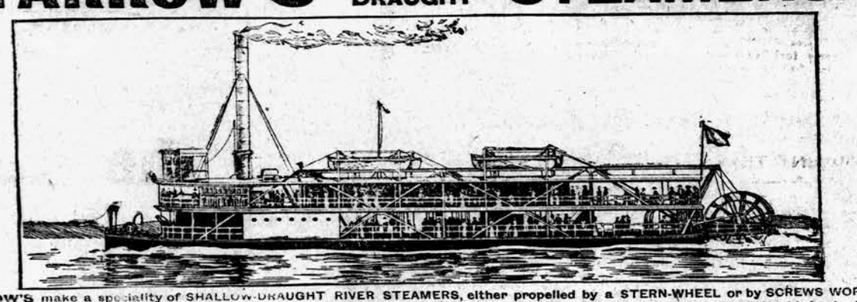

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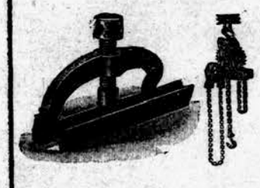

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